Two Parts
12 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,142. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: THREATENING, with SNOW or SLEET.

Wheat, 98⅝; corn, 29¼; cotton, 7 5-16.

Stock Market—Weak.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 2.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

The alumni of Columbia had a reunion at the Fine Arts Building last night.—Page 6.

The Commercial Travelers' Fair was opened last night in Madison Square Garden.

Alexander Salvini, the actor, died in Florence, Italy, yesterday, after a long illness.—Page 5.

A dispatch from Madrid denies that Gen. Maceo was assassinated, and says that he was killed fairly in battle.

Capitalists have formed a plan for utilizing the power of the St. Lawrence River at the town of Massena, N. Y.—Page 8.

At the annual meeting of the Armstrong Association yesterday the future of the negro was the topic.—Page 9.

The weather was rough in this vicinity yesterday, and at night people experienced the discomforts of wind, sleet, and snow.—Page 8.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club defeated the Brooklyn Club in the first of the hockey championship series by a score of 15 to 0.—Page 3.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong spoke before the Charity Organization Society on the duty of the churches in the present movements in social life.—Page 9.

Members of the Union League are being thoroughly canvassed as to the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for Senator in firm opposition to Mr. Platt.—Page 9.

The Trustees of New Brighton, S. I., last night revoked the franchise of the Staten Island Trolley Company and gave a franchise to the Midland Company.

A Baptist missionary conference was held here yesterday for the purpose of determining on some plan of contributions to missions and churches.—Page 9.

A dinner was given in Washington last night to Governor-elect Black by the New York Congressional delegation. Speaker Reed was one of the invited guests.

The vote of New York, as declared by the State Board of Canvassers, gives Major McKinley a plurality of 268,325, and Governor-elect Black a plurality of 212,992.—Page 2.

The trial of a suit by Mrs. C. H. M. Rose against William H. Durant, her brother, for an accounting of his administration of their father's estate, was begun yesterday before Justice Stover.—Page 6.

Herbert H. Steele, who is being tried in Brooklyn for having burglars' tools in his possession, was convicted of forgery in Massachusetts. At that time he pleaded that he was an inventor.—Page 9.

Elections were held in the city Assembly districts for members of the new Republican County Committee. The only notable contest was in the Twenty-fifth District, where Amasa Thornton was routed from the leadership.

Gov. Morton yesterday dismissed the charges against Sheriff Tamsen. In his memorandum the Governor says that the Sheriff has proved an honest officer, and has done his best to properly conduct his office.—Page 8.

At the fourth Metropolitan Opera musicale at the Waldorf yesterday, Mmes. Calvé and Théo sang and M. Maurice Lefevre lectured on French songs. He said in the old ditties of love and war could be found the French soul.—Page 5.

A cross-head in the fly wheel of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad power house broke yesterday, and the power used by the new motor cars on the bridge was cut off. The old switch engines must be used again for a few days.—Page 3.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday recalled from Mayor Strong the resolution granting a franchise to the Consumers' Gas Fuel, Heat, and Power Company. The question was then reconsidered and the franchise resolution referred to the special Committee on Gas Privileges.

The schooner Grace R. Green rammed the steamship Yorktown yesterday while the latter was waiting to render her assistance. Several of the schooner's crew left her and went aboard the Yorktown, and the Captain of the Grace R. Green was compelled to abandon her in a heavy sea off the Jersey coast.—Page 2.

BAY STATE CITY ELECTIONS.

Results in Boston, Lynn, Newburyport and Other Places.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—Incomplete returns from the city election held to-day indicate that the Republicans have elected all seven of the Aldermen who were voted for.

The city has voted for license, but the majority in favor as well as the complexion of the Common Council and School Board cannot yet be ascertained.

John H. Duane (Dem.) is elected a Street Commissioner over Benjamin M. Cram (Rep.) by a small majority.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 15.—Mayor A. C. Houghton was re-elected to-day by a considerably increased vote without opposition. License was carried by 292 majority.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 15.—The workingmen of Lynn effected a political overturn to-day by electing the Democratic, Citizens' Reform, and People's Party fusion Mayoralty candidate, W. L. Ramsdell, over the Republican nominee, Charles H. Baker, ex-State Senator. The vote for Mayor was: W. L. Ramsdell, (fusion,) 5,853; C. H. Baker, (Rep.,) 3,913; Jeremiah Reardon, (Socialist,) 124.

The no-license majority last year was overturned heavily, the city going for license: Yeas, 6,196; nays, 3,921.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 15.—In the city election here to-day, Mayor Curtis (Ind.-Cit.) was re-elected without opposition. License vote, Yes, 1,192; No, 1,057.

CHELSEA, Mass., Dec. 15.—In the city election, in Chelsea, to-day, H. W. Pratt (Rep.-Cit.) was elected Mayor over Hadaway (Ind.) by a vote of 3,519 to 1,214. The new city government is non-partisan. License vote: No, 2,580; Yes, 2,347.

Republicans Sweep Meriden.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—In the city election held here to-day, the Republicans had almost a clean sweep. In the election for members of the Common Council, the Democrats elected only four out of the fifteen members. There was no election for Mayor.

Bryan Pleased with Lynn.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 15.—The news of the result of the city election at Lynn, Mass., was received with considerable satisfaction by Mr. Bryan to-night. He sent the following telegram to the Mayor-elect of the famous shoe town:

"Accept my congratulations. Lynn has at last put its shoe on the right foot."

THE PROPOSED NEW TARIFF

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS PROMISE TO SUSTAIN IT.

Little Chance, However, of Any Such Bill Being Acted on, as Congress Has Too Many Other Things to Attend To.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Democratic sound-money Senators have assured Chairman Morrill of the Finance Committee of the Senate that they would give assistance in the passage of the tariff bill, but it is said the Republicans do not pin faith to any such professions, for they say that if these gentlemen were not well assured that discussion of appropriation bills and other measures would occupy the entire time of the Senate during February they would not be so outspoken.

At least three sound-money Democrats who are claimed as being in favor of a revenue bill such as will be submitted by the Republicans have stated confidentially that they have no idea that they will be called upon to make good any half promises they may have made in this matter. The net result will therefore be that the new bill will be left at the close of the session just as the old one was. As this situation becomes more clearly understood, it may be that the House programme will be changed and more time given to a careful preparation of the various schedules in the new bill.

SILVER TO BE PROTECTED.

A Duty to be Placed on Imports by the New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Silver is to be given recognition in the new Tariff bill by the imposition of a duty equal to the discount in the price of the bullion. That is to say, if the average price of silver for a month should be 65 cents per ounce, the duty would be 35 cents. The scale will be elastic, and the rate will depend entirely upon the market price of the bullion. This will give the recognition to silver that is demanded by mine owners and producers, although it will not meet the demands of the money wing of the free-silver element.

Among the commercial nations twenty-five have a duty on silver for the protection of their own producers. The United States has none, although throwing a wall of protection around iron, lead, coal, and nearly every other thing that comes out of the earth. We import from Mexico and other Southern countries anywhere from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 ounces a year. It is estimated that by putting this protective tax on silver the bullion value of the American metal would be raised from 10 to 20 points.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

Republicans Need Two More Votes to Carry Their Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska, a member of the National Republican Committee, said to-day:

"The Republicans seem certain of forty-two seats in the next Senate. If Mr. Mantle of Montana should act with us we will have forty-three. We would then need at least two more votes, together with the vote of the Vice President, to secure the passage of a tariff act. We hope to secure those two votes from Kentucky and North Carolina.

"For myself, I feel that all proposed financial legislation can be and ought to be postponed until this country has a chance to test the effect of the new protective tariff. We are therefore not interested very much now about any money issue. But it is of the greatest importance to have enough Senators thoroughly committed to the protective policy to secure the passage of a tariff bill.

"Senator Pritchard is the choice of the Republicans of North Carolina. He came into the Senate two years ago, with views very favorable to the use of silver as money. We understand that he is still a friend of silver. His silver views, however, furnish no good reason why we should not desire his return to the Senate. He is a strong protectionist—has always been so. I feel certain, therefore, that in spite of his silver views he would be willing to assist us in passing a tariff act with reasonable protective provisions, and I do not think he would carry his friendship for silver to the extent of trying to force a free-silver amendment on our tariff bill.

"I understand," said Senator Thurston, "it is claimed in some of the Populist papers in North Carolina that the National Committee is anxious to secure Mr. Pritchard's re-election in the interest of the so-called gold bugs of New York. If any assurance were necessary that the Republican National Committee is not dominated by the gold sentiment or subservient to the demands of the gold men it is found in the fact that we are practically united for tariff legislation, and shall assist in every possible way in securing it."

Want the Tariff Amended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The National Wool Growers' Association of the United States is in session here for the purpose of considering the memorial to Congress adopted by the Farmers' National Congress, which held its session at Indianapolis in November. The memorial asks that the Dingley Tariff bill be amended so that prohibitory duties shall be imposed on woolen rags, shoddy, &c., also that wool and woolen manufactures shall not remain in custom warehouses more than ten days.

Lumbermen and the Tariff.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15.—A convention of lumbermen from all over the United States opened at the Grand Hotel this morning. The object of the convention is to take steps to secure tariff legislation favoring lumber interests and select an Executive Committee to prepare a memorial to Congress.

The Washington Times Sold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Daily Morning and Evening Times newspaper plant was purchased to-day by Mr. Stilson Hutchins, the founder and for twelve years owner of the Washington Post. Mr. Hutchins took possession to-day, and has placed Mr. John H. Oberly of Illinois, formerly Civil Service Commissioner, in charge.

The Raines Committee in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Raines Law Investigation Committee examined a number of witnesses here to-day. No information of much importance was brought out by the investigation. Senator Raines said to-night the next investigation would be held in Syracuse, but at what time he had not determined.

HANNA VISITS MR. M'KINLEY.

So Far as Known, No Cabinet Position Has Been Filled.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 15.—The visit to-day of Chairman Hanna to Canton has not in any way changed the Cabinet situation so far as the public knows. There is still ample reason to believe no portfolio has been tendered to a single person. Mr. Hanna has not determined upon his own course. He talked for an hour or more with Mr. McKinley about his trip to the East, and acquainted him with what had been done in the way of arranging for the inaugural ceremonies. Mr. Hanna returned to Cleveland late this afternoon.

Charles G. Dawes of Chicago arrived here this morning, and will remain a guest at the McKinley residence till to-morrow.

When Major McKinley goes to Chicago the last of the week he expects to spend at least one day with Mr. and Mrs. Dawes at their suburban home at Evanston.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton of New York lunched with Major McKinley and had a conference with him. The situation in New York was discussed. Mr. Saxton said later:

"There is no doubt about the election of Mr. Platt to the United States Senate. He will have a very large majority of the Republican votes in the Legislature. I cannot say that New York is united on any one for the Cabinet at present. There are a number of men who would make excellent Cabinet-officers. So far as I know there is no popular movement in favor of any of them. Mr. Morton is out of the race."

Preparing for Inauguration.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15.—D. D. Woodmansee, President of the National Republican League, has appointed the Inauguration Committee for the league, and to-day he announces the same as follows: Gen. E. A. McAlpin, New-York; Major Everett, Warren, Penn.; Judge C. A. Raymond, Illinois; Frank J. Higgins, New Jersey; Thomas F. Barrett, West Virginia; E. J. Miller, Ohio, and Dr. W. L. Booze, Maryland. President Woodmansee has called a meeting of this committee at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for Friday of this week, to perfect plans for the part to be taken by the league at the inauguration of President-elect McKinley.

PROFITS OF BUCKET SHOPS.

How the Scheme Is Worked by Its Manager in New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—One of the leading stock and grain commission merchants of New York and of the country dropped the significant remark in conversation to-day: "With any kind of lively markets there will not be a bucket shop in existence in the United States by the 1st of April.

"The scheme is worked," he said, "from New York, and is generaled by one of the shrewdest speculators in the country. He has an agent in every important city in the United States, and he has confederates on the New York Stock Exchange, and, I understand, also on the Chicago Board of Trade, although I am not so sure of the latter. These Stock Exchange confederates work the market by means of 'wash trades'; that is to say, two or three or four of them will get together and buy or sell among themselves, making quotations up or down, to suit a prearranged programme. What they are to do has been carefully arranged the night before or the day before, and wired in cipher to hundreds of agents, who place their orders in the bucket shops the first half hour of business on the morning following, and then close out their deals when the price reaches the figure named in the cipher schedule."

"Advantage is taken of all the legitimate trade declarations so as to make the work of manipulation of prices look natural. Newspapers are filled with sensational matter, and the country is flooded with 'Pointers' and 'Tips,' which are seized upon by the various news agencies and given the widest circulation.

"It is impossible to tell exactly how much the scheme has yielded its inventor and general manager, but his profit must have been well up into the millions. The representative in Washington has cleared up $70,000 during the last eight months as his share of the net results. I assume that this $70,000 represents half of the whole amount realized. In eight months the amount taken out of a city like Chicago cannot be less than from $500,000 to $750,000, and perhaps more."

FEWER NATIONAL BANKS.

Five or Six of the Boston Institutions May Consolidate.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Since the appointment by the savings banks of the Commonwealth of a committee charged with the duty of finding out what can be done toward reorganizing or liquidating the National bank capital of Boston so as to improve the savings banks' holdings in that property, the committee has been engaged in a careful investigation of the subject. It works in a body, and is canvassing the situation with National bank Directors in as thorough a manner as possible.

It is intimated that, as a result of its investigations, there will be fewer National banks in Boston, by five or six, as soon as matters can be arranged. There is also a possibility of one new National bank of large capital being established, to take the business surrendered by those going out of business. The time when these changes will come about cannot be foretold, because to announce them in advance would defeat the object of the committee having the matter in charge, which is to get out of investments that have become unprofitable with the least possible loss, and therefore the report to the savings banks, if one be made, which is not certain, is not likely to furnish much advance information.

Newburg Burglars Make a Raid.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Second-story burglars to-night entered the house of Archibald Taggart, on Dubois Street, and took from the rooms of his daughter, Mrs. James T. Boothroyd, wife of an attorney of New York City, diamonds and valuables worth over $1,000. A diamond pin belonging to Counter Clerk William G. Taggart, was also taken. Entrance was effected by a side window while the family was at supper. The family was not absent from the apartments for more than ten minutes. The residence is located within 150 feet of the busiest thoroughfare of the city.

Forty-five Years an Editor.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Dec. 15.—Ralph Roberts, the venerable editor of The Belvidere Standard, has closed his connection with that paper after forty-five years' continuous work as its editor. The Standard was established in 1851 by Mr. Roberts.

Christmas suits boys and girls, men and women—so does Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen. Dealers, or Waterman's, 157 Broadway.—Adv.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Serious Charge Against Ex-Supervisor Allen of Cattaraugus County.

DAYTON, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Ex-Chairman of the Board of Supervisors Norman M. Allen is said to be short $3,000 in his accounts with this county.

A leading member of the present Board of Supervisors, in explaining the shortage this afternoon, said:

"For thirty-six years Mr. Allen represented the town of Dayton in the Board of Supervisors, and for twenty-eight years he was Chairman of the board. At the last election he was succeeded by John Volk, also a Republican. Under the old system, recently changed, the various bonds disposed of for the purpose of raising funds for the county were always sold by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. In this way Mr. Allen, having been Chairman for twenty-eight years, handled large sums of the county's money.

"He was formerly a man of large wealth and mighty influential in Republican politics in Western New York, and the State and Nation as well. But a few years ago his fortunes began to wane. A week ago last Thursday the board met at Little Valley, and County Treasurer William Ely presented a report which showed that Mr. Allen had sold $5,000 worth of bonds and never turned in the proceeds thereof. A committee was appointed from the thirty-six members of the board to investigate the matter. This committee has power to collect the money due or proceed against the delinquent ex-Supervisor. On the Saturday following Mr. Allen paid over $2,000 on account, therefore the sum due is $3,000. I have no doubt that Mr. Allen will promptly settle the account and avoid legal proceedings."

Mr. Allen is seventy-seven years old, and has held various political positions. He was twice elected State Senator, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867, and for four years was State Assessor. As a lawyer he ranks high, and for years has done a private banking business with his late son, Hoyt Allen, in the town of Dayton. The Seaboard Bank was his New York correspondent.

THE PRESIDENT'S SHOOTING.

Fine Sport Among the Ducks of South Carolina.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 15.—President Cleveland and party pitched camp at Ford's Point, which is at the southern extremity of South Island, yesterday morning, and have been shooting ducks on the preserves of Gen. Alexander to-day. Telephonic reports received this evening from South Island station, which is five miles distant from the preserves, are to the effect that the party killed some sixty-odd fine mallards, twenty-eight of which were brought down by the President's own shots. To-morrow the party will be given the pleasure of a deer drive, which has been arranged for them by Gen. Alexander and Capt. W. Miles Hazard.

From what can be learned of President Cleveland's plans, it is understood that he has come here for a little recreation and for good sport, and will remain until his wishes in that line are gratified. The Weather Bureau predicts clear, cool weather for to-morrow, which will make it an ideal day for hunting.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—Mayor Smythe has extended an invitation to President Cleveland to visit Charleston before his return to Washington, and to-day the Rev. Dr. Vedder, President of the New England Society of Charleston, invited the President to be the guest of the society at its seventy-seventh anniversary celebration on Forefathers' Day, Dec. 22. If the President shall accept the invitation his reception will be made an event in the history of the city.

BIG TOBACCO MEN MEET.

Animated Sessions Over Trade Marks and Conduct of Business.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—Two important meetings of tobacco men were held here to-day and subjects of interest to the trade were discussed, though nothing was given out. The Manufacturers' Trade-Mark Association meeting was attended by about fifty prominent manufacturers of smoking and chewing tobacco, and was presided over by W. C. Wetmore of St. Louis.

Trade matters were the subject of a somewhat animated, though peaceful, discussion for several hours, there being, it is said, a dispute between some members of the association over trade marks.

The Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' and Buyers' Association also had a session with the Supervising Committee from the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange, relative to the conduct of business, the manner of which will not be changed. P. J. Sorg presided over this meeting.

Commissioner Rickard Buried.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The funeral of Michael Rickard, a State Railroad Commissioner, took place this morning from the Immaculate Conception. Among those present were nearly all of the State officers and employes in State departments. The honorary bearers were Railroad Commissioners Samuel Beardsley of Utica, Alfred C. Chapin of Brooklyn, Former Railroad Commissioners I. V. Baker of Comstocks and William E. Rogers of Garrison, Edward A. Mahar of New York, and Charles R. De Freest. The Right Rev. Bishop T. M. A. Burke delivered the eulogy. Interment was in St. Agnes's Cemetery.

Will Become a National Bank.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15.—The Ohio Savings Bank, one of the strongest financially in the State, has practically decided to make application for a charter as a National bank. Nearly all of the stockholders, largely German-Americans, have agreed to the proposed change, and the formal resolutions will be adopted at the annual meeting Jan. 13. The stock in the new bank will be placed at 110, and capitalists have agreed to take the new stock necessary. The capital stock will not be less than $400,000.

A Girl Frightened to Death.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 15.—Almira Hadsall, a beautiful girl aged fifteen years, died suddenly at her home at Sibley, Penn., this morning, under peculiar circumstances. Last night a party of Hungarians tried to break into the house where she was alone and reading. She gave a scream for help and the Hungarians were frightened away. During the night she complained of pain in her head, and this morning she died from heart failure.

GAS FRANCHISE RECALLED

ALDERMEN RECONSIDER THEIR ACTION OF A WEEK AGO.

Spirited Debate on the Subject on Non-Partisan Lines — Olcott Defends His Colleagues from Charges of Bribery.

The Aldermen yesterday rescinded their action of a week ago, and recalled from the Mayor the resolution granting to the Consumers' Gas, Fuel, Heat, and Power Company the franchise enabling it to dig up the streets to lay its mains and pipes, in return for which the city was to receive but $15,000 in cash and 30 cents per lineal foot for every foot of trench opened.

The advocates of the scheme assert that this would result in the payment of more than $2,000,000 into the City Treasury if the company were to put its lines in all of the streets.

The resolution, after being recalled from the Mayor, was reconsidered and sent to the special committee of which Alderman Olcott is Chairman, and the duty of which is to investigate the question of municipal ownership of gas privileges. The Mayor's public hearing on the resolution was in progress, when just before 5 o'clock the Mayor's special messenger brought him the resolution of recall. The Mayor then said that there was no necessity of going on with the hearing.

President Belding in Consultation.

M. M. Belding, President of the Consumers' Company, had been in consultation with Alderman Goodman (Rep.) during the morning, and Alderman Goodman had a talk with the Mayor.

As soon as the minutes of the previous meeting had been read to the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Goodwin, (Tammany,) who represents John C. Sheehan's district, moved that the resolution granting the fuel-gas franchise be recalled from the Mayor.

By doing this he anticipated Mr. Goodman, (Rep.,) who immediately presented substitute resolutions, with this preamble:

Whereas, This board has been severely criticised for its action in the matter of the application of the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat, and Power Company, said criticism being mainly directed against the alleged low compensation demanded for the privilege of using our streets and largely because of alleged inadequacy of security to the city for a fulfillment of every requirement in the franchise.

His resolutions provided for the recall of the resolution from the Mayor, for its reconsideration, and for its reference to the Special Committee on the Municipal Ownership of Gas.

Wanted the Public Hearing.

In order that the Mayor might proceed with his hearing with the fuel gas resolution still before him, Mr. Goodman moved that both Mr. Goodwin's resolution and his own be laid upon the table until after 3 o'clock. Alderman Brown (Tammany) wanted the matter laid over for a week, so that the Mayor might have the opportunity to veto the franchise and give his reasons. If the reasons were sufficient, Mr. Brown said, he would not vote to pass the franchise over the veto. Mr. Noonan (Tammany) said that he was not in favor of recalling it, but that if it was to be recalled, the board, when it adjourned, should adjourn until 2 o'clock to-day, to take up the consideration of the resolution. Mr. Noonan's suggestion was put to a vote and lost, Mr. Goodman's suggestion that both his own and Mr. Goodwin's resolution lie over until after 3 o'clock was adopted, Mr. Goodwin casting the only vote against it.

The board then proceeded to routine business for a time, but at 3:25 o'clock the fuel gas franchise was again taken up. Mr. Brown moved indefinite postponement of action on both resolutions. Mr. Oakley said that he had voted for the franchise honestly and because he believed in it. Therefore he did not favor a recall of the resolution, although if the Mayor vetoed it for good reasons he would not vote to pass it over the veto.

Some Pointed Remarks.

"I wish," said Alderman Noonan, "that the President would appear before the Mayor this afternoon and tell him where the $10,000,000 that he says the franchise is worth is to come from."

"I am going to mind my own business and hope Alderman Noonan will mind his," said President Jeroloman.

In speaking to Mr. Brown's motion to postpone indefinitely the resolutions for a recall, Alderman Goodman made a long defense of the fuel gas business, and said that he was in favor of all the light that could be thrown on it. He criticised President Jeroloman's comments on the subject as unparliamentary.

Mr. Jeroloman thought Mr. Goodman had referred to his remarks upon the subject as "dastardly." After the meeting Mr. Goodman explained that he had said nothing of the sort. Mr. Goodman said in his speech that the charges made in the newspapers of inadequate compensation to the city, of hasty legislation, and of corruption demanded the fullest investigation.

"Mr. Jeroloman's action has placed us in an unenviable position," said Mr. Goodman. "He has made statements that should have been made to the committee."

Alderman William M. K. Olcott said that he had voted against the franchise because he was of the opinion that the city should own the gas plants. If such ownership were impossible, he would be in favor of such a franchise.

Calls It a Libel.

"I want to say," said Mr. Olcott, "that the men who voted for this franchise have been libeled criminally and morally. It is my opinion that in voting for it they were just as honest as I was in voting against it."

The Aldermen expressed great pleasure over Mr. Olcott's remarks.

Mr. Brown's motion to indefinitely postpone was lost by a vote of 17 to 11, and there was no indication in the vote of party lines. After some discussion Mr. Goodwin's (Tammany) resolution to recall was passed with Mr. Goodman's (Rep.) preamble to his resolutions added to it. This vote was unanimous.

"Our object was to have the fullest hearing possible before the Mayor," said Mr. Goodman.

There was talk about stopping the messenger on his way to the Mayor's office, and a resolution that the Mayor should be notified in writing was adopted. But almost as soon as this was done the fuel gas franchise came up from the Mayor's office.

Final Action.

Then Mr. Goodwin moved to reconsider the recall, but accepted as a substitute for

Continued on Page 2.

CONSPIRACY ALLEGED.

Exposures Made by the Failure of a Chicago Ex-Alderman.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Ex-Alderman Frank C. Vierling's failure has led to the filing of a bill asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Chicago Rubber and Mill Supply Company.

The complainant is Edward R. Gruger, who states that the company has a capital stock of $200,000, with Vierling, Thomas S. Johnson, and C. H. Thompson as Directors.

Vierling owned all but five shares of the stock, and on Jan. 1, 1896, is said to have credited himself on the books with $11,200, alleged to be due for back salary at the rate of $250 a month. It is charged that the ex-Alderman had been using the income of the company for his own expenses.

On the day of his arrest for embezzlement, Vierling is said to have assigned to Attorney William A. Foster $8,000 worth of the company's accounts, and to have conspired with Foster, George A. Trude, and E. A. Irwin to fraudulently appropriate all of the assets of the company.

Judgment notes of $11,500 were assigned to Trude, and on Dec. 1 judgments amounting to $11,682.75 were entered against the company. Upon an execution they obtained possession, and then Trude, as assignee for Vierling, filed a creditors' bill and secured the appointment of George R. English as receiver for the company.

SENATE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Blackburn's Friends Will Carry the Contest to Washington.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15.—Senator Blackburn's free-silver friends have arranged to contest before the United States Senate the election of a Republican Senator if one is elected by the Legislature. They hope, by staying the election, to secure a silver Democratic Legislature at the next November election. In the event of an election, they will go before the United States Senate with a contest and ask the Senators to go behind the returns and pass upon the qualifications of those legislators who voted for and elected the new Senator.

They will claim that this new Senator was elected by the votes of Lieberth, Speed, Crumbaugh, and Stoll, or could not have been elected without them; that all these men were ineligible to hold the seats they held, and were not, therefore, entitled to vote for Senator, or to have their votes counted.

Between the lines of Gov. Bradley's interview, printed this morning, it is evident that the Governor foresees this, and, instead of allowing the Legislature to elect, will appoint a Senator after a vacancy exists. Then the silver men would make a fight against confirmation.

COMPANIES WILL FIGHT IT.

Chicago Railway Men Do Not Like the Four-Cent Fare Ordinance.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The street car companies will fight the four-cent-fare ordinance passed by the Council last night, and their attorneys are preparing to take the matter to the court immediately. Ex-Judge Jamieson, counsel for the Yerkes companies, is outspoken in his contempt for the ordinance, and says he can smash it in court.

It is now suspected by some of the friends of the ordinance that its sudden passage by the Aldermen was due to a knowledge that the companies' attorneys have proof of the illegality of the measure, and that it will be knocked out in court.

In the last six years the Chicago City Railway Company has made a profit of 200 per cent. for its stockholders, and the North Chicago City Railway Company 92½ per cent. in dividends.

CONGRESS MAY INVESTIGATE.

Steamship Combination Said to Have Shut Out Galveston, Texas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The steamship combination, which embraces twenty or more of the transatlantic lines, is threatened with another Congressional investigation. The cause is a report that the combination has ordered the Hamburg Line to withdraw its service from Galveston, thus shutting off the outlet through that port for great quantities of cotton and corn which have recently been going that way, to the injury of the business of Eastern and Western railways and the St. Louis and Chicago trade. The Texas delegation is greatly worked up over the case, and is threatening all kinds of exposures.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening, with snow or sleet.

The barometer has fallen rapidly from Southern New England to the Carolina coast, and a storm of great intensity is central off Hatteras, attended by severe gales along the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England coasts. The barometer has also fallen over the Rocky Mountain districts, and risen rapidly throughout the central valleys. It continues highest north of the lake region, and lowest on the North Carolina coast. Rain has prevailed from the lower lake region southward to the South Atlantic coast. Local snows are reported from the lower lake region, and the weather is cloudy and threatening in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. The weather is fair in the central valleys and thence westward. It is colder generally throughout the regions east of the Mississippi. The indications are that snow or sleet will prevail in New England and New York. The weather will be generally fair throughout the central valleys, and it will clear on the Atlantic coast south of Maryland.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	29	34	33
1 A. M.	27	31	31
9 A. M.	31	27	28
12 M.	30	30	31
4 P. M.	33	30	31
6 P. M.	35	30	31
9 P. M.	32	30	31
12 P. M.	31	28	27

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31⅝
Weather Bureau	29
Corresponding date, 1895	32
Corresponding date for last twenty years	35

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 2.

THE DEATH OF GEN. MACEO

A DENIAL THAT HE WAS ASSASSINATED FROM MADRID.

Spain Says that He Was Killed in a Fair Fight—Efforts to Trace the Assassination Story to Its Source.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Spanish Legation here furnishes the following translation of a cablegram received to-night:

Madrid, Dec. 15.

To Spanish Minister, Washington:

Maceo's death took place in loyal fight at Punta Brava and was caused by our soldiers' bullets. This is evidently proved by the letter written by the son of Maximo Gomez, in which he states that he killed himself in order not to abandon the body of his General. The handwriting of the letter has been verified, and also every detail of the fight, time, and circumstances when Maceo and the son of Gomez were wounded. All these details have been published in Europe by telegrams from both Spanish and foreign correspondents. TETUAN.

The Legation attached to the cablegram a note saying that the Spanish Legation at Washington "hopes to discover the origin of the report of Maceo's assassination and to trace it to a certain Cuban resident in Jacksonville."

The note further says that the presence in Jacksonville of several newspaper correspondents at the time of the reported assassination of Maceo "explains the wide circulation of the slander."

GEN. WEYLER CONDEMNED.

If the Situation Does Not Improve, He May Be Removed.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—The dissatisfaction with Gen. Weyler's conduct of affairs in Cuba grows apace here. The Ministerial papers complain about his returning to Havana to receive an undeserved ovation, instead of vigorously pursuing the insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio. Other papers resent Gen. Weyler's alleged suppression of telegrams recording the ovations to Major Cirujeda upon the receipt of the news that his command had defeated a largely superior force of rebels and killed their leader, Maceo. This action is attributed to jealousy on the part of Gen. Weyler, who, the papers claim, desires to have no one share with him the honor of suppressing the insurrection.

Credible rumors are current that the Government is not at all satisfied with Gen. Weyler's administration of the civil and military affairs, and that if the situation in Cuba does not shortly improve it will substitute in his place Gen. Marin, at present Governor of Porto Rico.

TO AID THE CUBAN CAUSE.

A Resolution Directing the President to Recognize the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Woodman (Rep., Ill.,) introduced in the House to-day a joint resolution "directing the President to act in Cuban affairs." The manner in which Mr. Woodman would have the President act is disclosed in the following clauses of the resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby directed to express to the Government of Spain, through its authorized officials, severe condemnation of the methods of warfare pursued by its forces in Cuba, and especially of the means resorted to in the murder of Gen. Antonio Maceo.

Resolved, That the President is hereby directed to recognize the Republic of Cuba as an independent State, and to accord said Republic of Cuba all the rights and privileges in the ports and in the territory of the United States as are enjoyed by the most favored nation.

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby directed to demand of the Government of Spain, through its official representatives, that all armed forces of Spain be at once withdrawn from the Island of Cuba and its ports, and to take such steps as may be necessary to enforce such demand.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

STARTED FOR CUBA.

Boston Recruits Left Last Night to Fight with the Insurgents.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Eighty-five men, strong fellows, intelligent, and well up in military drilling, left Boston to-night bound for Cuba, where they will fight in the army of the insurgents. They were in command of Louis Marshall of East Boston, who has seen service in actual warfare. He was a Corporal in the Union Army during the rebellion. Since the outbreak of the war in Cuba his sympathies have been with the insurgents, and he has in many ways assisted them materially.

The men volunteered their services to the cause over a month ago, and since that time they have been drilling persistently each day and anxiously awaiting the time for their departure. They have received no promises in the way of a return for their services from the Cuban Junta in this city, but they persisted in their requests to be enlisted as volunteers, and said they were willing to die, if necessary, for the cause of Cuba. They even paid their own expenses, and when they boarded the cars this evening each man carried in his pocket the latest revised manual of military tactics and enough money to purchase supplies for many days. They will buy their own rifles and side arms, if necessary, before they sail.

Their commander, Mr. Marshall, will receive a Captain's commission in the insurgent army when they arrive in Cuba. When they arrive in New York the men will be marched to one of the suburbs, where they will be drilled with other recruits for a few days, after which they will all embark for the seat of war. The men will be shipped from New York to Jamaica on a British steamer, afterward sailing in small parties to Cuba, landing at some one of the many little inlets of which the Spanish as yet know nothing. Some may go via Jacksonville. Many men have been sent to Halifax by sail and shipped from that port to Jamaica on British ships as colonists. A few went by boat from Portland to New York, and thence to Cuba by way of Key West.

COLORADO RECRUITS FOR CUBA.

A Body of 300 Men to Start for the Island Soon.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 15.—A company of 300 men, armed and equipped for war, with cannon and camp utensils, will leave Den-

Much

Distress is caused by that disagreeable disease, catarrh in the head, which can be cured only by purifying the blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

ver in a few days to cast their fate with the Cuban insurgents. The men will be under the leadership of Dr. E. L. Darnell, who has a brother in the Cuban Junta in New York City, with whom he has been in correspondence for some time.

To-night the arrangements are practically complete. Two hundred of the men give up lucrative positions. Dr. Darnell says he cannot as yet give their names. Some of them are military men of ability, trained to the usages of war. They will pay all expenses of their campaign, even to the expedition on the sea, asking of the Junta only a guarantee that they be safely landed where the fighting is the thickest and where there are plenty of Spaniards.

Michigan Men Enlist.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 15.—Cuban sympathizers in this city have organized. At a meeting last night, military officers were elected, and twenty-six names enrolled as privates for active service in the Cuban Army. The organizer of the company is an attorney of this city, and the officers and men are members of or ex-members of the National Guard.

Recruiting Stations in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—The Cuban Junta has established several recruiting offices in this State, and an effort will be made to take at least 1,000 men from Indiana to fight for Cuban independence. The central recruiting office was opened in this city yesterday, with Dr. E. I. Wright in charge. He announced last evening that he had secured the pledges of sixty-five men, and that the first expedition would leave here the latter part of the week. The other offices are at Evansville, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Kokomo, and Anderson. Dr. Wright tells the men who call upon him that the Junta advances the money to take the men to Cuba and furnishes them arms. The pay for cavalry and infantry troops is $22 a month, and for artillery service $27 a month. Each man is to be credited with three months' pay in advance, out of which his expenses until he reaches the seat of war will be paid.

News from New Yorkers in Cuba.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Twenty young men of this city recently made known their intention of assisting the Cuban insurgents in their struggle for independence, and wrote for particulars. A letter has been received, dated Vera Cruz, Dec. 8, and signed D. M. Demaya, Secretary, which says: "We are unable to send any more men to Cuba at present." The letter also states that Lee, Sante, and Weiss, three Hornellsville boys who enlisted, are well and doing good service. It has been rumored that Lee had died from yellow fever. Wellington Lee had charge of a dynamite gun under the late Gen. Maceo, and Spain had offered $500 for him, dead or alive.

Colored Men for Cuba.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15.—Prominent colored men from all sections of Arkansas met in mass meeting in this city last night and adopted a memorial to the President and Congress, urging action favorable to the Cubans in their struggle for liberty. Strong resolutions were also adopted condemning the brutal warfare of the Spaniards, and calling for liberty-loving people to render all possible aid.

ARMS, NOT MEN, WANTED.

The Cuban Colony Here Cheered by the Popular Feeling.

The Cuban colony was cheerful yesterday over the dispatches from Western, Southern, and Northern cities which showed the great number of enlistments for military service in Cuba. These reports were regarded by the Cubans as being very strongly indicative of the depth of popular feeling in the United States over the death of Gen. Maceo. Prominent Cubans are receiving many letters from men in all parts of the country, who offer their services against the Spaniards, and ask for instructions as to how to proceed.

Speaking of these offers, Capt. Carillo y Almado said yesterday:

"It is true, and you should emphasize it in THE TIMES, that Cuba does not want men; she wants military equipment and supplies for the men she has already got. It is folly for men to go to Cuba unless they carry with them the arms and other equipment necessary to a military life. When men reach the army without such equipment, the only thing they can do is to go to work as servants of the impedimenta, and wait until they can be supplied with arms before they can become soldiers. The great need of Cuba now is arms."

The New York Cuban colony is also much pleased with the organization of the Cuban League of America, and will attend in force the mass meeting to be held Monday night at Cooper Union.

An address has been issued by the organization known as the Friends of Cuba, and of which Franz Mayer of 538 East Eighty-seventh Street is President, asking all American sympathizers to sign the petition to Congress which the Friends of Cuba have been circulating.

Want Gen. Miro to Come Here.

It appears from the talk among the Cubans in New York yesterday that an effort will be made to bring to this country Gen. Miro, the only patriot who escaped from the slaughter of Dec. 7, when Gen. Maceo fell. The information of the escape of Gen. Miro is regarded by the patriots here as trustworthy, and his whereabouts are known. He is said to have been a witness to the manner of Gen. Maceo's death, and to pronounce it a deliberate murder under a flag of truce.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A board of officers, consisting of Majors Calvin De Witt, surgeon; William H. Corbusier, surgeon; John L. Tiernon, First Artillery; Capt. William F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Louis V. Caziarc, Second Artillery, and First Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, Fourth Artillery, recorder, is ordered to meet at Fort Monroe to examine First Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery, for promotion.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer E. L. Beach has been detached from special duty in connection with the torpedo boat Ericsson, and ordered to the coast defense vessel Puritan.

—In compliance with a request from Señor Romero, the Minister of Mexico, the Secretary of the Navy has designated Lieut. Commander B. H. Buckingham and Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson members of a commission, of which Prof. George R. McDermott of Cornell University is the third member, to determine whether a lighthouse steamer, built for the Mexican Government by Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia, possesses the contract speed. The board will conduct a trial of the vessel.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Renowned for Wear. **Carpets.** Lowest Prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

GOV.-ELECT BLACK BANQUETED.

Speaker Reed and Others Pay Him a Graceful Compliment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Governor-elect Black of New York was tendered a complimentary dinner to-night by his associates of the New York delegation, at the Shoreham. Sereno E. Payne, who presided at the banquet, introduced the guest of the evening, who responded briefly, thanking his colleagues for the compliment paid him.

Speaker Reed was then presented by Mr. Payne, and the assemblage was asked to drink the toast to the Speaker of the Fifty-fourth and the coming Fifty-fifth Congresses. This was done with much enthusiasm, and Mr. Reed, after some good-natured badinage, began his remarks. When he commenced, a voice called: "There is the biggest-brained man in the Republican Party," and "right you are," came from a dozen throats.

He made a humorous response of five minutes, during which he said he was, from his entrance into the House, attracted to the New York State delegation, for the same reason that when a lad the small boys were attracted to him—because of his size. No other formal talks were made, but Congressmen Cummings, Quigg, Foote, and Hooker enlivened the evening with a supply of wit and humor that was greatly appreciated.

There were present Richard C. McCormick, Denis M. Hurley, Francis H. Wilson, Israel F. Fisher, Charles G. Bennett, James R. Howe, Franklin Bartlett, James J. Walsh, Amos J. Cummings, William Sulzer, Richard C. Shannon, Lemuel E. Quigg, Philip B. Low, Ben. L. Fairchild, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Newton M. Curtis, Wallace T. Foote, Jr., Charles A. Chickering, Joseph S. Sherman, George W. Ray, Theodore L. Poole, Sereno E. Payne, Charles W. Gillet, James M. Wadsworth, Henry C. Brewster, Rowland B. Mahany, Charles Daniels, and Warren B. Hooker.

Gov. Black's Inauguration.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Secretary of State Palmer has completed the arrangements for the inauguration of Governor-elect Black, which is to take place in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol.

The Tenth Battalion will meet the three separate companies of Troy at the station, and will then march to the Executive Mansion and escort the Governor to the Capitol. This is all the parading that will be provided for.

MISPLACED THE SIGNAL.

As a Result a Steamship Was Rammed and a Schooner Abandoned.

The Old Dominion Line's steamship Yorktown, when coming up the Jersey coast yesterday, was the victim of a misplaced signal on a three-masted schooner. The schooner was laboring heavily, and though four miles off shore, appeared to be drifting steadily toward the beach.

Capt. Dole and his thirty-three passengers from Chesapeake Bay ports were at dinner at 2 P. M. when the Yorktown was off Deal Beach, north of Asbury Park. Word reached him that a schooner to the westward was flying a signal of distress. The schooner was plowing along under mainsail and foresail, fore-staysail, and jib all reefed. "No signs of distress, except the signal," observed the Captain, and he proceeded to the north. On second thought he ordered his vessel back to the southward, and then he lay to at a point where he expected the schooner to pass. The sailing vessel came plowing along, but instead of passing astern, luffed up and rammed her bowsprit into the steamship's bulwarks. As she struck, five of her men came shuffling aboard. One, Peter C. Isaacsen, had his leg caught and crushed, the bone below the knee being fractured in five places. Then the schooner fell off, but her starboard anchor had caught in the Yorktown's bulwarks and remained there, and as the schooner fell away the anchor chain played out, and the marine observer at the Highlands telegraphed to the city that the Yorktown had taken a distressed schooner in tow. Then the anchor chain parted, and the observer reported that "the line had parted."

A boat then put off from the schooner, and her master, Capt. Frisbee, and his son, who was mate of the schooner, and the remaining member of the crew pulled alongside the steamer and were taken aboard.

Capt. Frisbee apologized for running into the Yorktown. He did not know just how it happened. He thanked Capt. Dole for his kindly intentions, but assured him it was all a mistake. He had displayed the National ensign in the forward rigging to indicate that he wanted a tow, that being the signal for a towboat, and by mistake the flag had been run up union down.

When the collision came, the men had sought safety aboard the steamer, leaving the schooner without sufficient crew to handle her in such a blow, and so the Captain was forced to abandon her.

The schooner was the Grace R. Green of Portsmouth, bound from Philadelphia for New Haven with coal. Isaacsen was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

REVOKED THE FRANCHISE.

New Brighton Trustees Take Action Against Staten Island Road.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the village of New Brighton last night the railway franchise granted a year ago to the Staten Island Electric Company and only recently signed by President Kerr was revoked by a vote of 4 to 2, and a similar franchise was granted to the Midland Electric Company. President Kerr was censured for his signing of the former contract, and the meeting, at which were present as many people as could crowd into the room, was one of great disorder.

Since the signing of the contract with the Staten Island Company, it has put down about 3,000 feet of rails, and by midnight Monday night had cars running with a stage connecting the isolated line with other portions of the system. During this work, which was resisted by the Midland Company and Trustees McCabe, McHugh, Brantingham, and Brice, about 600 arrests were made.

Counsel for the Staten Island Company served notice on the board last night during the meeting that it would defend its rights by criminal prosecution if any one interfered with the running of its cars or molested its rails. Then Trustee Peter McHugh called upon the citizens of the village to arm themselves and proceed to tear up the rails.

Sheriff John Daly has now a strong force of men guarding the tracks and cars of the Staten Island Company, having been notified that he will be held responsible for any loss of its property.

SPARKS FROM A CHURCH ROOF.

A Roofer's Furnace and the High Wind Caused Some Alarm.

The roofers employed on the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension, One Hundred and Seventh Street near Amsterdam Avenue, left work at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and placed their furnace filled with live coals in the stone cupola of the building for safety. The high wind an hour later blew sparks from the furnace through the openings of the cupola, and led a citizen to believe that the church was on fire and to send out an alarm. When the firemen arrived they used an extinguisher on the furnace and quickly put out the fire.

A fair is in progress in the basement of the church, but at the time the alarm was sent out the afternoon crowd had gone home, and there were not more than a dozen ladies and gentlemen in the building. There was some excitement in the neighborhood, but none in the church, and the fair went on as usual last night.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The 11 A. M. train has been quickened, making the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes, due in Boston 4:40 P. M.—Adv.

Caution!

SIDE VIEW "THE BENEDICT" END VIEW
(Trade Mark)

Perfect Collar Button.

The demand for this useful article has become so universal that poor counterfeits have been put upon the market.

Every genuine Benedict Collar Button has the name "Benedict" and date of patent stamped upon it,—"take no other."

WATCHES and DIAMONDS
(Our Specialties.)
Fine Gold Jewelry and Sterling Silverware.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,
JEWELERS,
SIDE VIEW Broadway and Cortlandt St. END VIEW

GAS FRANCHISE RECALLED

Continued from Page 1.

this motion Mr. Goodman's resolution to reconsider the fuel gas resolution, and to refer it to Mr. Olcott's Special Gas Committee. This was adopted, and now there is no fuel gas franchise, and the resolution is in the hands of Mr. Olcott's committee, with instructions to give it full investigation and public hearings.

The New York Fuel Gas Company sent a letter to the board, asking for its $10,000, which was deposited with the Lamps and Gas Committee as an evidence of the company's good faith in asking for the franchise.

At the opening of the day's session, Lawyer R. S. Guernsey, representing Aldermen Thomas Dwyer and Christian Goetz, served an order signed by Justice Pryor, directing the Morning Journal Association to show cause why certain matters in the order to show cause issued to that newspaper, prohibiting the board acting over the Mayor's veto, should not be amended by striking out certain allegations of a scandalous nature contained in the original order prejudicial to the defendants.

This order was received and read.

MAYOR HEARD ARGUMENTS.

Representatives of the Consumers' Company Upheld the Aldermen.

Mayor Strong held a public hearing in his office yesterday afternoon on the proposed gas franchise.

Milo Belding, President of the Consumers' Company, read a typewritten statement, the substance of which was that the Consumers' Company would give the citizens of the city cheaper and cleaner fuel, but this could not be done if the company was forced to pay a large sum for the privilege of laying its mains in the streets. This had all been explained to the Aldermen, and they passed the resolution favoring his company.

Mr. Belding said if the Consumers' Company did not get the franchise, he would feel it had been defeated by the older gas companies, which could and would spend $1,000,000 to protect their monopoly.

Lawyer James Campbell, counsel for the Consumers' Company, spoke in defense of the action of the Board of Aldermen. The permission granted was not a franchise, he said, as it did not give the Consumers' Company the exclusive right to the streets. There was room in the streets for ten or a dozen more lines of pipe. The cry that the franchise was worth $10,000,000 was ridiculous, and the insinuation that the company had paid the Aldermen for it was false.

Mr. Campbell maintained that the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor had full power to grant such a franchise.

Lawyer Wardwell, for the Metropolitan Gas Company, said he wished to protest against the franchise being given to the Consumers' Company because it would have a monopoly of the streets, as there was only room for one more set of pipes in the streets to be used. Besides, his company had not been allowed to bid for the franchise.

After questioning Mr. Belding, Mayor Strong read a letter from an old expert gas engineer, who stated that there was no known means of preventing the leakage of fuel gas. He spoke of the explosion in Troy, which caused such loss of life and property, as the result of a fuel gas leak. The amount of leakage in this city now is shown by the odor arising from excavations in the streets. The damage to property in this city from fuel gas during the first year would be $100,000,000, as the gas would get into the basements of houses and explode. The fuel gas was far more dangerous than the illuminating gas.

Lawson N. Fuller said that he was in favor of a franchise being granted to any company that would give the people cheap fuel, but he objected to the Consumers' Company because they had not agreed to pay the city enough.

Gregory Weinstein, E. S. Hobbs, and Charles L. Strong also spoke against the franchise.

DINNER OF THE QUILL CLUB.

Addresses by Arthur W. Milbury, Dr. Gould, and Richard Watson Gilder.

The Quill Club gave its fifty-fifth regular dinner, at the Windsor Hotel, last night. Robert Graham presided. Seventy-five members were present.

The menu gave the subject of discussion as "Better Homes for Working People." After the dinner Arthur W. Milbury made a short address upon the New York tenement system, and illustrated his points by stereopticon views. He referred to the work done by Alfred T. White in Brooklyn, and by the brothers Cutting in this city, and their names were warmly applauded.

Dr. E. L. R. Gould followed in an address on the problem of housing. He said that philanthropy had failed in its efforts to reach and remedy some of the evils of social existence, and that they could be cured only by what he called "investment philanthropy," in which economics, philanthropy, and sociology are united. Belgium, he said, has done more toward the solution of the problem than any other country, but that effective methods are now being employed in the United States.

Richard Watson Gilder also gave a short talk, in which he said that the day on which $1,000,000 was subscribed toward building model homes for the working people of New York marked the beginning of a new era in the city.

Senator Warren Improving.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The condition of Senator Warren of Wyoming, who is ill at the Auditorium Annex, was reported greatly improved to-day, but his physician says it will be a week before he will be able to go out.

DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."

THE USUAL DECEMBER SHOW OF HOLIDAY GIFTS FROM LONDON.
(the personal selection of Mr. McHugh)
The Quaint Easy Chairs and Settles; the Wicker Furniture of unusual Form and attractive Coloring.

(in readiness for Covering and Cushions; Workrooms are at Hand for the speedy Execution of Orders).

The Occasional Tables, Gossip Chairs, Draught Screens; the Book Cases, Cabinets, Pipe and Platter Racks; and the Variety of unduplicated Things in Forest Green and Brown Oak and Old Style Mahogany.

The Interesting Collection of English Pottery and Metal Pieces for Decorative Uses.

Leisurely Inspection is Cordially invited.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO. 42d ST. W., AT 6TH AVE. Wall Papers and "Liberty" Fabrics—Carriage Free to all Parts of the States.
(Trademarks Reg'd).

EASY WINNERS AT HOCKEY

THE ST. NICHOLAS DEFEAT THE BROOKLYN PLAYERS.

First Match in the Championship Tournament Series—Fifteen Goals to None for the Defeated Club.

The St. Nicholas and Brooklyn Skating Club hockey teams played the first match in the championship tournament of the Hockey League, last night, at the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The St. Nicholas players had a very easy time, and won the game by 15 goals to none for their opponents.

The Brooklyn skaters played very loosely. The game nearly all the time was in their territory, and Erskine Hewitt, who kept goal for the St. Nicholas team, almost froze because he had so little to do.

The forwards of the winning team, "Tom" Barron, R. D. Wrenn, J. Callender, and E. A. Crowninshield, gave a good exhibition of team work, and W. A. Larned, at cover point, and H W. Slocum, at point, covered their positions well. The Brooklyn players lacked team play, and would get sadly rattled at critical moments. They seemed to be particularly weak at the positions back of the line, and H. C. Mackenzie, at goal, and A. L. Randale, at point, made some glaring errors.

The attendance at the rink was quite large, and the good plays of the skaters were liberally applauded. Among those present were Bartow S. Weeks, Dr. J. C. Barron, Miss May Barron, Miss Adele Fitzgerald, Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, P. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Miss King, Mrs. Slocum, Miss Blanche Benedict, Miss Starr, Richard Peters, Miss Florence Sullivan, Miss Katherine Duer, Park E. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, Hugh Inman, Miss Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Van Beuren, and Oliver La Farge.

The game began at 8:15 o'clock, with the teams lined up as follows:

St. Nicholas.	Positions.	Brooklyn.
T. Barron, R. D. Wrenn, J. Callender, E. A. Crowninsh'ld, W. A. Larned,	Forwards.	A. B. Wise, W. Leeming, F. W. Walker, H. Drakely, (Captain.)
(Captain,)	Cover Point	P. Hill
H. W. Slocum	Point	A. L. Randall
E. Hewitt	Goal	H. C. Mackenzie

Referee J. A. Fenwick blew his whistle, and the game began. For awhile the game was very open. Then Barron and Wrenn rushed the puck toward the Brooklyn goal. It was quickly passed to Crowninshield, who shot it between the posts, and the first goal was scored after three minutes' play. "Tom" Barron was the next to score, making the second goal in two minutes. Three minutes later Barron scored the third goal, then the fourth in two minutes, and the fifth after a minute's play. The Brooklyn players then braced up a little, and it took four minutes to make the sixth goal. Slocum being the successful player. This ended the first half.

In the second half Crowninshield made the first goal, the seventh in the game, after three minutes' play. Barron made the eighth in two minutes, and Slocum the ninth, in two minutes. Crowninshield made the next two goals, and Slocum the twelfth and thirteenth. It took just one minute to make each of these goals. Crowninshield made the last two goals in the game, the first in forty seconds, and the second in one minute and twenty seconds.

The next game will be between the New York Athletic Club and the Crescent Athletic Club, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. It will be played next Tuesday evening.

SALVATION ARMY PARADE.

Marching in Many Costumes to a Meeting at Carnegie Hall.

Costumes of about a dozen different countries of Europe and Asia appeared in the procession of the Salvation Army last evening which marched from the barracks at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway to Carnegie Hall with music playing and banners and flags waving. At the hall they gathered on the platform. There were Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish young women, with pink cheeks and pointed black headdress; swarthy Italian men and women, German country girls, Swiss peasants, several French country people, a couple of Hindus, and Joe the Turk, who is an Armenian rigged out in tight-fitting scarlet vest and jacket, a high red fez on his head, and baggy trousers.

The appearance of Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker was the signal for an outburst of hurrahs and hallelujahs. Mrs. Booth-Tucker was dressed in Hindoo costume, a pale yellow skirt, a close-fitting, yellowish-red jacket, and a long, pale yellow veil on the head. She said she represented India. Of their little children, the oldest boy wore a scarf of stripes and stars, to represent America; a little girl wore a Scandinavian dress, and the baby was wrapped in a Union Jack. Brigadier Miss Swift was arrayed in a long Japanese gown.

Commander Booth-Tucker called on "globe-trotting" Commissioner Higgins to offer a prayer, but his wife insisted on first singing "Rock of Ages." This was done, and after the prayer, Cowboy Adjt. Taylor sang a hymn, to the accompaniment of his guitar. Then the Commander spoke on "Pauper Policies," and asked for $5,000 to help him start several institutions where unemployed men could find work. About $800 was raised. The Booth-Tucker little children then sang in French, Cingalese, and English. Consul Mrs. Booth-Tucker spoke on "Our Foreign Mission Work," and addresses were made by other Salvation leaders.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—Gov. Griggs to-day reappointed Dr. Franklin Gaunt of Burlington a member of the State Board of Health.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 15.—Walter Asty, twenty years old, died here to-day, the victim of cigarette smoking. He smoked four or five packages of cigarettes a day.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—This morning Louis Praiger, a merchant, shot and fatally wounded John Smith, colored, who was employed as a puller-in, in front of a rival store.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Gov. Morton to-day assigned Justice Joseph F. Barnard of Poughkeepsie to preside at the January Trial Term, Part XII., of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District.

GLENVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Henry Weiss, a farmer of this place, committed suicide yesterday after he had beaten his wife over the head with a hammer. It is supposed he thought he had killed his wife. He probably was insane.

WATERBURY, Vt., Dec. 15.—Dr. Frank Wilfred Page of Boston, Mass., has been appointed to the office of Superintendent of the Vermont State Insane Asylum at Waterbury. Dr. Page was born in East Wilton, N. H., Aug. 24, 1848, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1864.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—John F. McKay, a lawyer, was held to-day for examination by the Grand Jury. He is charged with the embezzlement of $3,000, the larceny of a thousand-dollar mortgage note, the uttering of a forged indorsement, and the uttering of a false certification to a deed of the Register of Deeds of Plymouth County.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The Court of Pardons to-day pardoned Emma Woods, a Newark woman who shot and killed Lewis Brown, her common-law husband, and was sentenced in November, 1893, to seven years in the State prison. Joseph Hunkele, foreman of a gang of street laborers in Newark, and who made out false payrolls whereby it is said the city lost $300, was pardoned, having served fourteen months out of an eighteen months' sentence to State prison.

PRECEDING REORGANIZATION.

GREAT SALE OF

WEBER PIANOS AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, DECEMBER 21st, beginning at 10:30 A. M., and continuing every day thereafter until the sale is completed, the undersigned RECEIVER of the WEBER PIANO COMPANY will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION by MARLIN F. HATCH, Esq., AUCTIONEER, at the WEBER WAREROOMS, 108 Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th St., the ENTIRE STOCK of about ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY (180) NEW and SECOND-HAND

WEBER and other PIANOS,

comprising a varied assortment of GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, and SQUARES, in all woods and of all styles.

The distinguishing characteristic of the WEBER PIANO is its TONE; that is because it is constructed from the musician's standpoint, and in this respect it differs from any other made.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

The Chairman of the Reorganization Committee will represent the interests of the New Company at the Sale

The Stock may be examined at the Weber Warerooms every day this week between the hours of 8 A. M., and 6 P. M.

A large number of second-hand WEBER Concert and Parlor Grands, in perfect order, and especially suitable for Churches, Schools, Halls, Lodges, etc., is comprised in this offering.

While the Receiver is unable for legal reasons to issue guarantees for the Pianos to be sold under the terms of this advertisement, he begs to state that the Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, Austin B Fletcher, Esq., has authorized him to announce that the new

WEBER-WHEELOCK COMPANY

will, on and after January 1st, 1897, give the usual guarantees, for Five Years upon all Pianos disposed of at this sale, except such as may be specifically exempted by announcement of the Auctioneer on the day of sale.

Pianos will be delivered to purchasers free of charge within a radius of twenty miles from the City of New York.

Terms 10 per cent. in cash on acceptance of bid and balance before delivery of the instruments.

Catalogues will be mailed on application to any address.

WILLIAM FOSTER,
Receiver of the Weber Piano Company,
108 Fifth Ave., New York.

HAVENS & BEEBE,
Attorneys for Receiver, 18 Wall St.

DINNER OF THE VETERANS.

Banquet of the Eleventh Corps Association, Army of the Potomac.

The Eleventh Corps Association of the Army of the Potomac held its annual dinner last night at Zaucherle's in East Twenty-second Street. Gen. di Cesnola presided. President Roosevelt of the Police Board was present, and he made a speech telling the association that the board always gave war veterans the preference in matters of promotion in the Police Department.

Other speeches were made by Gen. di Cesnola, Gen. O. O. Howard, Carl Schurz, and Gen. Horatio King.

Among those present were Judge Roger A. Pryor, Gen. Egbert Viele, Gen. W. W. Averell, Gen. Orland Smith, Col. A. C. Hamlin, and Col. Killaen Van Rensselaer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—CLAPP & CO.—Schedules of Clapp & Co., stock brokers, of 35 Wall Street, who made an assignment on Nov. 11, show liabilities of $204,500; nominal assets of $344,502, and actual assets of $10,060.

—JAMES M. ASHLEY, JR.—Judgment for $26,009 was obtained yesterday against James M. Ashley, Jr., in favor of W. H. Smith, on an assigned claim from Joseph Walker & Sons, for money advanced and services as brokers.

—S. F. MYERS & CO.—Judge Pryor yesterday granted an order dissolving the firm of S. F. Myers & Co., manufacturing jewelers at 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, who failed on Aug. 13, with liabilities of over $500,000, and made the temporary receiver, Louis Clark, Jr., permanent receiver.

—HELEN KOPCIOWSKY.—Helen Kopciowsky, dealer in millinery at 3 Canal Street, made an assignment yesterday to Israel Epstein. She came here from Vienna and started the present business about four years ago, and on May 1 last her husband claimed the assets were $12,300 and liabilities $2,500.

—PATRICK CUNNINGHAM.—A confession of judgment for $9,042, signed by Patrick Cunningham on Nov. 10, 1894, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday for $9,042, in favor of Thomas E. Tripler, Jr., on a note made by Mr. Cunningham on Feb. 20, 1894, payable at 331 East Eighty-seventh Street.

—PAULINE KOHN.—Deputy Sheriff Dunphy yesterday received an attachment against Pauline Kohn, dealer in dry goods at 1,442 First Avenue, for $1,033 in favor of Morris Konradi. When the Sheriff arrived at the store he found an auctioneer selling out the place, but he levied upon enough goods to cover the amount of the attachment.

—GEORGE T. MCKINNEY.—George T. McKinney, importer and jobber in olive oil, fruits, nuts, and grass mats, at 81 North Moore Street, made an assignment yesterday to William T. Wood, giving preferences to Alice M. McKinney for $2,000 and R. J. Dowling, of Santa Maria, Spain, for $253. He has been in this line of business since 1888, and was of Zuricalday & Co., who dissolved on Jan. 1 last.

—MARCUS NATHAN.—H. H. Harrison has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Marcus Nathan of 4 West Fifteenth Street on the application of Nora Doherty, a judgment creditor. Mr. Nathan said that the General Electric Company of Yucatan owes him $1,500 for merchandise and services, and also a contingent liability of $8,000 for notes indorsed by him. He was formerly an electrical contractor.

—GEORGE A. SCHASTEY & SONS.—Judge Truax yesterday appointed Theodore E. Smith receiver for the George A. Schastey & Sons' Manufacturing Company, interior decorations of 428 Fifth Avenue, whose factory is at 49 and 51 West Sixty-sixth Street, on the application of the officers of the company, George A. Schastey, President; Otto L. Schastey, Secretary, and William E. Schastey, Treasurer. The liabilities are $14,750, and the nominal assets $24,175. The company was incorporated in December, 1892, with a capital stock of $100,000, of which $72,500 was issued.

—H. A. FORREST & CO.—Henry A. Forrest and William E. Lucas, composing the firm of H. A. Forrest & Co., export and commission merchants at 132 Pearl Street, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Parker, giving a preference to Jennie P. Lucas for $8,000. Their trade was principally with Mexico and the West Indies. Mr. Forrest began the business in 1880, and Mr. Lucas became a partner in 1885. They formerly did a large business, and in September last claimed to be worth over $50,000. Besides this business, Mr. Lucas represented a Philadelphia paint manufacturing firm.

—TROPICAL DECORATING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday took charge of the place of business of the Tropical Decorating Company, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on an attachment for $3,114, in favor of L. R. Mestaniz, for balance due on purchase of rights of two of the largest prepared palm manufactories of Germany, to represent them in the United States, and to sell their products, and for money expended in procuring the rights. H. B. McDowell obtained an attachment against the company a few months ago for $3,438, which was settled, it is said, for $500.

Out of Town.

—JOSEPH ROBERT.—Joseph Robert, lumber merchant of Montreal, has assigned, with liabilities of nearly $150,000.

—MUSTIN KNITTING COMPANY.—An execution was issued yesterday in Philadelphia for A. E. Lloyd against the Thomas J. Mustin Knitting Company, by I. C. Lloyd and Robert Patterson, on a note for $15,000.

—ABE HIRSH & CO.—Abe Hirsh & Co., umbrella manufacturers, Philadelphia, have been forced to close their doors upon an execution of a judgment note for $45,436.25. The liabilities will reach $100,000. The failure was the result of a general depression in the firm's business.

—FRED ROSENFIELD & BROTHER.—Two chattel mortgages, aggregating $26,000, given by Fred Rosenfield & Brother, wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco in Detroit, were filed yesterday. The firm says its embarrassment was started by the banks, but had its origin in the general business depression.

—CONIGISKY DRY GOODS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received an attachment against the Conigisky Dry Goods Company of Peoria, Ill., from Kneeland & Stewart, for $5,777, for goods sold by the H. B. Claflin Company, which assigned the claim to George E. Armstrong. It was served on three parties here. The company failed two months ago, with liabilities reported at $100,000.

—TIMOTHY DRY GOODS AND CARPET COMPANY.—The Timothy Dry Goods and Carpet Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday made a trust deed of all its property to Ed. A. Metz of Nashville, as Trustee. The liabilities aggregate $57,620, chiefly owing to foreign creditors. The assets, although unestimated, are between $100,000 and $150,000, and embrace a large and complete stock, five valuable pieces of city and suburban real estate, and notes and accounts payable. The assignment was forced by several big creditors pushing the firm. News of the firm's embarrassment has created a flurry in business circles, where it was rated high.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Cheer for Years to Come.

In the matter of holiday gift-buying,

THINK! That articles may be selected here which will hold high holiday in a friend's life for years to come. Carpet, for instance—what more serviceable gift could you find?

Special Holiday offer:

FIVE FRAME WILTON CARPET, $1.25 per Yard,
(Former price $1.75.)

REMEMBER! That our "Long Credit," combined with lowest prices, is the truest economy—making the Christmas purse inexhaustible.

Open evenings until Christmas.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

Judgments.

ABRAMS, Lewis—B. Aronson	291
ACKERMANN, Bernard L., and Henrietta Ramel—Ulman, Goldsborough & Co	854
ASHLEY, James M., Jr.—William H. Smith	26,009
BAGOT, Peter—E. Bossut and others	1,980
SAME—Same	1,752
SAME and William J. Bagot—L. Lehmaler	788
SAME—C. L. Feickert	1,435
BAGOT, William J. and Peter—R. Schwarzenbach and others	319
BALLEW, Thomas S.—A. C. Mesler	2,390
BARCLAY, George W., Jr.—B. Rochstein	1,017
BARTHOS, Bela—L. Brefner and others	169
BAUER, Herman—C. N. Lee and others	549
BECKER, Herman—J. Gullcher	162
BISCHOFF, Max—M. Strauss	300
BRAUNE, Joseph—The Music Hall Company, (Limited)	189
BROWN, S. Seely, and Frank Barton—L. H. Dickerson	175
BUNCE, Anna M. and Emma F.—Emma A. Fulton	2,300
CARR, Henry G. D.—Marseilles Manufacturing Company	123
CASPER, Caesar—S. Nachtigall and another	27
CHURCH, George B., and James F. Pierce —M. M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c.	2,445
CLARK, Francis A. and Patrick—D. O'Neill	400
CLARK, Francis A.—A. Murphy	1,158
COMFORTI Nicholas—E. B. Goodwin	48
COMFORTI, Nicola—S. Spallone	123
CRUISE, Michael J.—Equitable General Providing Company	123
CUMMINGS, Minnie L. and Arthur K. Thyall—C. F. Bloom	516
CUNNINGHAM, Patrick—Thomas E. Tripler, Jr.	9,042
DAIBER, Pauline—Anchor Brewing Company	422
DANZIG, Herman—Charles N. Lee and others	672
DEXTER, Eugene E.—F. W. Hassinger	93
DICKLER, Peter A.—M. S. Gulterman, as assignee, &c.	149
DREYER, William C.—Elizabeth W. Aldrich	1,961
DURAND, Louis, and Mary W. Clark—Virginia Clark	149
ENNIST, Gilbert—J. H. White, assignee	85
FEIGLE, Frederick—I. H. Terrell	204
FINCK, George—Charles E. Gillis and another	4,080
FINCK, George—The Mechanics and Traders' Bank	6,417
FOOTE, Linda L.—C. A. Crowe	194
FRIEDRICH, Edward H., and William Weaver—E. F. Beck & Son	214
GARSON, Abe—N. S. Scott and another	302
GEORGE MATHER'S SONS—C. G. Parker and another	388
SAME—The Third National Bank of New York	146
GOLDBERG, Isaac—I. Greenberg	304
HAFNER, Frederick—W. Aspdin	272
HAFNER, Frederick—George E. Merry	975
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—A. H. Meyer	622
HARRIS, Joseph—The American Distilling Company	1,837
HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY—M. McDonnel	12,780
HERSHKOWITZ, L., and M. Weil—The People, &c.	1,

HOLIDAY SILVER.

Silver, in the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the HOLIDAYS.

TABLE WARE.

Everything needed for the table.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Solid Silver Toilet Articles for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ENAMELLED SILVER.

Hunting and Coaching Scenes, Horses, Dogs, Landscapes, copies of noted paintings, painted upon various articles in the highest style of art.

SILVER MOUNTED GLASS.

Claret and Lemonade Pitchers, Beer Mugs, Cigar and Tobacco Jars, Puff Boxes, Ink Stands, Fine Cut Glass, heavily and richly mounted with Sterling Silver.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

41 Union Square,

13 Maiden Lane, New York.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—By unanimous consent the following bills were considered in the House to-day:

House bill to amend an act of the Fifty-third Congress so as to reduce from 50 to 40 feet the open space about Government buildings; passed.

Senate bill subjecting vessels of fifteen tons or more propelled by gas, naphtha, or electricity, and carrying passengers for hire to the regulations governing steam and sail craft as to inspection of hulls and boilers and the employment of pilots, &c.; laid over on objection.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) and McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) as conferees on the part of the House on the joint resolution extending the limit of existence of the joint Congressional committee to investigate the subject of regulations for the free use of alcohol in the arts and manufactures.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Under the agreement made last week Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.) called up the bill to define the rights and privileges of purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and franchise under foreclosure of the mortgage authorized to be placed on the property by the Act of 1871.

Mr. Powers explained the necessity for the proposed legislation. When Congress authorized the mortgage of the real property and franchises of the company it was supposed that the act was broad enough to carry with the sale under foreclosure the right to the purchasers to be a corporation. But in two litigated cases the Supreme Court had decided that such an act did not carry the right to be an incorporation, and this bill was necessary that the purchasers under the mortgage indicated might incorporate themselves and take the property and franchises. He said the bill gave to the new corporation no privileges not possessed by the old company, and held it to a strict fulfillment of all its obligations.

An amendment offered by Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) was agreed to, limiting the issue of stock to the amount of the unpaid mortgage debt at the time of the sale, and providing that additional stock may be issued with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for cash paid in and limited to $100,000,000.

A letter was read from Mr. Joseph H. Call, Special United States Attorney in litigation against the Pacific Railroad Companies, urging the passage of the bill. It sufficiently guarded the interests of the Government, and the prompt reorganization of the company was demanded in justice to the people along the line of road.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) proposed a substitute for the Senate bill, going into minute detail to enforce the liabilities and obligations of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company upon the successor company and requiring the sale of all lands within its grants whenever a "reasonable price" is offered.

An Appropriation Bill.

Pending consideration of the bill, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1898, was reported and placed on the calendar. The bill carries an appropriation of $21,667,863, being $37,899 less than the appropriation for the current year and $1,099,281 below the estimates on which it is based.

Mr. McRae, supporting his substitute for the pending bill, and in answer to questions by members as to the necessity of all the provisions he had set forth, said that if the House wanted to protect the creditors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, its workingmen and others, it would put it in the bond, "for," he said, "the history of the corporation for forty years shows that it has violated every pledge it ever undertook to keep."

Mr. McRae's substitute was rejected—yeas, 70; nays, 163.

An amendment to the committee's bill was agreed to requiring the new company to become incorporated in the several States through which its line runs.

Mr. Cooke (Rep., Ill.,) moved an amendment requiring the purchasers, as a precedent to organization, within six months from the passage of the bill and before it shall take effect, to file with the Secretary of the Interior a satisfactory relinquishment of all claim to that part of the land grant adjoining the uncompleted portion of the road.

Mr. Powers said that a suit to enforce the forfeiture of the unearned land grant had been instituted, and was to-day being argued in the Supreme Court of the United States. He did not think the company should be blackmailed before permission to incorporate was granted.

The amendment was agreed to—78 to 43—and the bill then passed.

Mail Classification Bill.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon his bill to exclude from the mails as second-class matter sample copies of newspapers, books, periodicals, &c.

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) moved to adjourn, but the House refused—102 to 134.

The House to-day went into committee of the whole on the Mail Classification bill.

Mr. Loud opened the debate in favor of the bill by describing it as the most important measure that would come before the House. As early as 1887 the officials of the Post Office Department saw the abuses likely to occur under the law of 1885, which gave publications the right of admission to the mails, and the report of the Postmaster General for that year and for every succeeding year had recommended to Congress the reform contained in the bill. The transmission of this class of matter, Mr. Loud said, cost the Government at least $20,000,000, and Postmaster General Wanamaker had estimated the cost to be not less than $40,000,000. The passage of the bill, he said, would be opposed on sentimental and educational grounds. But, he wanted to ask the House, would the members now be willing, as an original proposition, to vote for the next ten years $240,000,000 for educational purposes, and those purposes wholly outside of the control of Congress? The transportation of these articles through the past ten years, he said, had cost $240,000,000. The cost to the Government of carrying this class of matter was not less than 12 cents a pound; the rate charged by the Government was 1 cent a pound. In competition with the Government for this class of business, Mr. Loud said, the express companies were getting the short haul and the Government the long haul. Within a radius of 500 miles, the express companies got the business, charging 1 cent a pound; over that distance the publishers dump their load upon the Government mail for transmission. And it had been carried, Mr. Loud said, at an expense of $1.85 a pound.

"Sample Copy" Matter.

Continuing, Mr. Loud said that the chief opposition to the bill would be directed toward the "sample copy" matter. He considered the abuses arising under that privilege as more serious than the serial publication abuse. Many newspapers, he said, were loath to surrender the privilege they possess under the present law.

The opposition, he said, would come from publications whose existence was made possible by the "sample copy" feature of the present law.

Without action, the committee rose and at 4:30 o'clock the House, on motion of Mr. Loud, adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the absence of the Vice President, Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) presided at the opening of to-day's session. Prayer was offered by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

A report of the final ascertainment of the election of President and Vice President in the State of Arkansas was presented and placed on file.

The credentials of Edmund Winston Pettus as Senator from the State of Alabama—to succeed Mr. Pugh—were presented by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) and placed on file.

The concurrent resolution for the holiday recess from Tuesday, Dec. 22, to Tuesday, Jan. 5, was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations and agreed to.

The pension appropriation bill was reported back from the same committee, and Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Allen Proposes an Investigation.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered a resolution for the appointment by the Senate of a committee of nine Senators on the use of money in elections, with instructions to investigate thoroughly the extent to which money was used, if any, in connection with the recent Presidential election, either in promoting the nominations or in influencing in any manner the choice of Presidential Electors, and to inquire whether or not any such expenditures were excessive, illegitimate, corrupt, or unlawful, and especially to inquire and ascertain to what extent, for such purposes, the owners of silver mines, gold mines, the bankers, the manufacturers, the railroads, or other corporations, or millionaires of all classes made contribution, and what contributions, if any, were made by persons and corporations residing abroad, and to report to the Senate all the facts, and whether or not, in the opinion of the committee, any legislation of Congress is expedient and necessary to lessen or prevent the use of money in elections. The committee is to have power to act by a full or sub committee, to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the present session of Congress and until the first Monday of December, 1897.

Mr. Allen sent to the clerk's desk and had read, in connection with the resolution, an editorial article from a New York paper of Dec. 11, headed "The Silver Outbreak," and one from The Farm, Field and Fireside of Chicago of Dec. 5, headed "Election Echoes."

The resolution was then, under the rules, referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The bill approving certain acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico in relation to the issue of bonds was taken up, the House amendments to it agreed to, and the Senate amendments disagreed to, so that the bill now goes to the President.

Morgan Talks of Cuba.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) requesting the President to furnish copies of the papers relating to the condition of affairs in Cuba, particularly as to the Competitor case, was taken up, and Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate on the subject.

Speaking of the President's annual message on the subject of Cuba, Mr. Morgan said that it was of the most impressive importance as a statement of the leading facts, and that he had not heard that Spain controverted any of the President's statements. He condemned "the cruel and inhuman butchery" practiced by the Spaniards, and said that if the United States wanted to stop a war of annihilation and extermination it had no time to lose. Congress, he said, should not hesitate to declare (for the reasons stated in the President's message) that the independence of Cuba is recognized.

The people and the property of the island were, he declared, the prey of guerrillas, who had become robbers, cutthroats, assassins, and pirates, and an end had to be put to that saturnalia of blood and fire.

The Issue Defined.

In commenting on the President's message, Mr. Morgan said that it was a marked feature in it that the President assumed that the issue between Cuba and Spain was either independence or extermination. The President had warned Spain that the time for decisive action was near at hand, and if he should now say that the time had arrived, the American people would sustain him.

American citizens of Cuba had rights under the law of nations which the courts of the United States and of all neutral countries would protect and enforce—even despite of opposition from the President, if he should oppose them. The United States Government would be in the most humiliating state of "innocuous desuetude" if it extended no helping hand to the sufferers of Cuba, and if it refused to forbid further devastation and death which a cruel Government was now inflicting.

After quoting some paragraphs from the President's message, Mr. Morgan asserted that Congress had never been presented with a stronger or more moving statement of facts than had been thus solemnly laid before the political and war-making department of the Government.

The Competitor Case.

Mr. Morgan went on to discuss the cause of American citizens sentenced to death in Cuba on account of their connection with the Competitor, and spoke of the United States standing by and witnessing that tragedy, because interference would be perilous and injurious to certain business interests. If the United States were to intervene at all he would prefer open war. And he would vote for a resolution to that effect—his justification being the laws of nations as he understood them, and the feeling that he entertained for those who lifted up their appealing hands and called for help against appalling cruelty and misrule. No State in Spanish America had ever been forced to endure such oppression in peace and war as the President in his message had justly charged to Spanish rule in Cuba. The United States, he declared, had no alternative but the single choice between the continuous repetition of the terrible evils portrayed by the President or a humiliating delay while rapine and destruction were rampant, in the hope that some fortunate turn in events might relieve the United States from a duty which it owed to humanity and Christian civilization.

At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech, which was read from manuscript to a very small number of Senators, the resolution was agreed to.

The Senate bill granting a pension of $30 a month to Nancy G. Allabach, which was vetoed last session by the President, was taken up on a report from the Committee on Pensions, made May 9 last, recommending that the bill pass notwithstanding the President's objection, which was on the ground that the soldier had lived for thirty years after his discharge, and had never claimed a pension for disability, nor had his death been caused by injuries received in the army.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) said that he had been asked very significantly if he desired to have the bill passed notwithstanding the objection of the President. He did so desire. He had the most profound respect for the President, but he thought that the President ought not to interfere with the amount of a pension fixed by the two houses. In this case Mrs. Allabach had a pension of $8 a month under the Dependent Pensions act, and the bill proposed to give her the pension of a widow of a Colonel—the rank held by her husband.

The vote was then taken, resulting: Yeas, 41; nays, 11, and the bill was passed over the President's veto.

After a short executive session, the Senate, at 3 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

The Bond Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The sub-committee of the Finance Committee now engaged in investigating the bond sales asked the full committee to-day for instructions with respect to the position to be assumed toward Messrs. Belmont and Morgan, the New York bankers, who, while the committee was sitting in New York, declined to answer a question relative to the profits they made out of these bond sales. It was urged by some members of the sub-committee that, under the Chapman decision, the committee should again summon these witnesses and, upon their refusal to answer, certify them to the Grand Jury. Upon this point the full committee was asked for instructions, but no instructions were given, and the question goes over to the next meeting.

Technical Skill for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A bill making ineligible for enlistment in any branch of the navy requiring especial skill or technical information all persons not citizens of the United States was introduced in the House to-day by Congressman Woodman.

NOMINATIONS HELD UP.

Senate Committee on Finance Act on One Nomination Only.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate Committee on Finance was in session to-day.

Of the several nominations referred to the committee, one only was acted upon. A favorable report was ordered on the nomination of Francis F. Clausen, to be Assayer of the Mint at New Orleans.

At the suggestion of Mr. Vest the nomination of David R. Francis of Missouri, to be Secretary of the Interior went over until after the holidays.

Among the nominations laid over until after the holidays was that of the Hon. William S. Forman of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. There appears to be a lining-up of silver forces to postpone action on all nominations, where Democrats have been nominated who were conspicuous as "bolters" from the ticket nominated at Chicago.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Charles C. Nott of New York to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims. United States District Judges—Arthur L. Brown, district of Rhode Island; John E. Carland, district of South Dakota; Andrew Kirkpatrick, district of New Jersey; John H. Rogers, Western District of Arkansas.

Congressman Cannon's Hand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—For the sixth time, to-day President Cleveland nominated John Beard as Postmaster at Danville, Ill. The Senate has, at Congressman Joe Cannon's request, persistently refused to confirm the nomination, and the President has repeatedly nominated Beard.

NO APPOINTMENT YET.

Gov. Morton Not Officially Notified of Vacancy in District Attorney's Office.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Gov. Morton, on his return to the capital from New York City to-day, ascertained that no official notice had been forwarded by County Clerk Purroy of New York City apprising him of the vacancy in the office of District Attorney.

It is not usual for the Governor to make an appointment to fill a vacancy until he has been officially notified that a vacancy exists.

Took Poison with Suicidal Intent.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Martha Washington heard groans coming from the house of Mrs. Catherine Jones last night, and notified Chief of Police Johnson. The latter went to the house, which is on High Street, Stockton, and was about to enter, when Mrs. Jones appeared at the door and confronted him with a revolver. She threatened to use it if he approached, but before she could put her threat into execution she was overcome in a mysterious manner and fell to the floor. On being removed to the Kooper Hospital, it was found she had taken a large quantity of laudanum and was in a critical condition. It is thought that she took the poison with suicidal intent.

C. C. Shayne & Co.

Importers and Manufacturers of

Rich Furs

124 and 126 West 42d Street

(Near Sixth Ave. L Station.)

Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Otter, Seal, Mink, Stone Marten, Persian Lamb, Grebe, Chinchilla, Ermine, and all the standard furs at the lowest possible price for reliable goods. Repairing and altering done on the premises.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT THE CHINA CLOSET,

142 WEST 42D ST., N. Y.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Don't forget when you want Books that

HENRY MILLER,

Bookseller and Importer,

IS NOW AT

122 Nassau St.,

Between Ann and Beekman Sts.,

where he has as usual a large collection of fine books suitable for the Holidays.

STEINWAY

Pre-eminently the best Pianos made; exported to and sold in all art centres of the globe, and endorsed and preferred for private and public use by the greatest artists and scientists. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free upon application.

STEINWAY & SONS, 107-111 E. 14th St., NEW YORK.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK

DECLARED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

McKinley's Plurality in the State Was 268,325, and Gov.-Elect Black's Was 212,992—Other Pluralities in the Vote.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The State Board of Canvassers this afternoon canvassed the vote of this State cast at the November election.

Benjamin F. Tracy, Republican Elector at Large, received the highest vote cast for any of the Republican Electors, 819,838, and Benjamin Wood of New York City received 551,513 votes, the highest cast for any Democratic Elector. Mr. Tracy's plurality was 268,325, which represents McKinley's plurality in this State. This plurality appears from the following vote by counties:

County.	McKinley. (Tracy's Vote.)	Bryan. (Wood's Vote.)
Albany	22,263	17,836
Allegany	7,079	3,889
Broome	10,630	5,468
Cattaraugus	9,337	6,086
Cayuga	10,024	5,861
Chautauqua	14,325	6,583
Chemung	7,926	5,251
Chenango	6,338	3,968
Clinton	5,005	3,073
Columbia	6,654	4,378
Cortland	4,039	2,576
Delaware	7,790	4,451
Dutchess	12,127	6,640
Erie	45,612	30,184
Essex	5,356	1,759
Franklin	6,118	2,490
Fulton and Hamilton	7,704	3,854
Genesee	5,190	3,003
Greene	4,540	3,691
Herkimer	8,096	5,022
Jefferson	11,411	6,643
Kings	109,135	76,903
Lewis	4,461	3,041
Livingston	5,461	4,104
Madison	7,588	3,587
Monroe	26,288	17,157
Montgomery	7,082	4,762
New York	156,359	135,640
Niagara	8,626	6,433
Oneida	18,855	10,972
Onondaga	25,032	13,709
Ontario	7,503	5,483
Orange	14,086	8,975
Orleans	4,664	2,990
Oswego	11,411	6,401
Otsego	8,161	5,822
Putnam	2,364	1,027
Queens	18,694	11,995
Rensselaer	17,221	13,127
Richmond	6,170	4,453
Rockland	4,336	3,004
St. Lawrence	15,287	3,750
Saratoga	9,638	4,987
Schenectady	4,903	3,712
Schoharie	3,838	4,291
Schuyler	2,692	1,020
Seneca	3,853	3,219
Steuben	12,858	7,974
Suffolk	9,388	3,877
Sullivan	4,589	3,073
Tioga	4,849	2,826
Tompkins	5,342	3,515
Ulster	11,100	8,138
Warren	4,685	2,269
Washington	8,139	3,244
Wayne	8,039	4,257
Westchester	19,337	11,770
Wyoming	4,967	2,708
Yates	3,370	2,090
Total	819,838	551,513

The highest vote cast for any Elector on other tickets was as follows: National Democratic, (James J. Stanton,) 18,972; Prohibition, (Emory Cummings,) 16,075; Socialist Labor, (Jacob Zimmer,) 17,731.

The total vote cast for Frank S. Black, Republican candidate for Governor, was 787,516, while that cast for Wilbur F. Porter, the Democratic candidate, was 574,524, giving Black a plurality of 212,992. The total vote cast for other Gubernatorial candidates was as follows: Griffin, (gold Democrat,) 26,698; Smith, (Prohibition,) 17,449; Balkam, (Socialist Labor,) 18,362.

This vote shows that each party will be entitled to a party column on the official ballot at the next general election, 10,000 being the vote required by law.

The vote for Lieutenant Governor, as canvassed by the board, showed that Woodruff had 793,845 votes and Frederick C. Schraub, the Democratic candidate, 565,063, giving Woodruff a plurality of 228,782. The board did not allow the 4,172 cast for "Fred C. Schraub" to be counted in the vote cast for Frederick C. Schraub, as no one raised the question.

The following were the total votes cast for the other candidates for Lieutenant Governor: Hinrichs, (Nat. Dem.,) 25,593; Latimer, (Proh.,) 17,136; Bennets, (Soc. Labor,) 18,673.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals Irving G. Vann, the Republican candidate, received a total vote of 799,122, and Robert C. Titus, the Democratic candidate, received a total of 555,942, making Vann's plurality 243,180. The vote on the Forestry constitutional amendment shows 321,486 in favor and 710,505 against, a majority of 389,019 against the proposed amendment.

CHRISTMAS HOUSEHOLD GIFTS.

Exceptional Offerings for the Holidays by Cowperthwait & Co.

Cowperthwait & Co., the general housefurnishers of 104, 106, and 108 West Fourteenth Street, are making exceptional offerings for the holidays. Their stores are replete with fine samples of furniture, carpets, and some exclusive designs in fine Oriental rugs. The fifth floor of their place of business is devoted to a display of chamber furniture in antique oak, mahogany, birds-eye maple, and birch. On the fourth floor can be found dining-room furniture in antique oak and mahogany, including some beautiful sets in Flemish oak and mahogany finish. There is also a display of hall chairs, library tables, office desks and chairs, and hall glasses.

Parlor goods occupy the third floor, and include some very rich and beautiful inlaid reception-room suits, wood and upholstered rockers, some with decorated and inlaid backs, gilt chairs, reception, window, and corner chairs. There is also an elaborate display of pier and mantel mirrors in gold, mahogany, and oak; brass and onyx lamps and stands, shades, pictures, and iron and wood clocks. The first floor is occupied with parlor cabinets in mahogany and Vernis-Martin finish, some with glass shelves and mirror backs, ladies' desks, ladies' toilet tables, work and tea tables in all designs and woods. In the basement are couches, lounges, folding beds, and brass and enamel beds of all kinds. The firm is offering especial bargains for the holidays, and will be open evenings until Christmas.

Burglars in Railroad Stations.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J., Dec. 15.—The stations of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at this place and Bernardsville were raided by burglars last night, and both places were looted of all their available contents. At this place the door of the express office was forced open, and all the packages were rifled. The thieves then entered the ticket office, and stole two overcoats. At Bernardsville the express office was rifled, and the contents of a number of trunks appropriated. The trunks were the property of wealthy New Yorkers residing on the mountain, and they are known to have contained much valuable property.

AT WANAMAKER'S

THIS STORE IS ITS OWN ADVERTISEMENT.

There is evidently a charm about the old store.

AN EPIDEMIC OF ENTHUSIASM *is running all over it. Maids and Nurses, Mothers and Fathers, are all bringing the Children to see the Tableaux that tell the*

STORY OF A HAPPY CHRISTMAS

Hard to decide which are happier—the children or older folks.

The Main Floor is redolent of the Holidays. Wreaths and festoons of Christmas greens adorn the ceilings. "The Shower of Roses" fills the rotunda, and the perfumed air makes you ask: "Where are the bees?"

The merchandise! It will make its own speech to you. Our point to get you here. Some details follow.

Have you seen our Furniture Store? It is one of the coming forces in New York life. Full of Christmas Gifts.

Do you know our Carpet Store? Do you know our Candy Store? Open evenings until Christmas.

TOILET TABLES Furniture Store news is attractive to-day. There are holiday suggestions as well as art in the 75 Women's Toilet Tables on show. All the popular woods are represented — Bird's-eye Maple, Curly Birch, Antique Oak and Mahogany. Some very handsome Colonial pieces, fresh from the makers. Price range is from $10 to $75. A few described:

At $10—Plain birch, polished finish; 30 in. wide, 16 in. deep, 55 in. high; beveled French mirror.

At $15—Bird's-eye maple, finely polished; 20 in. wide, 17 in. deep, 55 in. high; beveled mirror.

At $18—Solid mahogany, finely polished; 35 in. wide, 18 in. deep, 60 in. high; 15x26 in. beveled mirror.

Fourth floor.

DOWN QUILTS Nothing but pure, odorless down finds its way into our Down Quilts. They are well made and rightly priced.

Quilts, 6x6 ft., covered on both sides with domestic figured sateen, $3.50 and $5.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

BED SPREADS Spreads for single beds, double beds, and old-fashioned beds—they're all here. Designs are new. A few price hints:

Crochet, new patterns, full size, $1.

Crochet, Marseilles pattern, full double bed size, $1.25.

Crochet, very large, made for old-fashioned beds, $1.50.

Marseilles, full size, many designs, $1.25.

Full back Marseilles, double bed size, usually $3.25; a trade chance makes them $2.50.

Fourth avenue.

BLANKETS Good weather for blankets—good blankets here for the weather. Made under our direct supervision, they combine warmth and strength.

200 pairs white Blankets, extra heavy, pure wool filling on light spool cotton warp; 70x82 in., 6 lbs.; value, $5, our price $3.75 pair.

The "J. W." special Blankets have a wide reputation for worth and warmth. All-wool filling on light cotton warp. Single bed size, 60x80 in.; $3.25; double bed size, 76x86 in., $5.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JAPANESE SILKS There's nothing wrong with them—all new patterns—but the Silk man wants the room. He'll surely get it, and quickly, too. Prices cut almost in half.

Pink with white stripes, pink with black stripes, blue with white stripes, white grounds with hair-lines of pretty colors. Suitable for dresses, blouses, or pajamas. Silk with corded stripes, was 30c; now 18c. Silk with shot stripes, was 38c; now 20c. Silk with shot cluster stripes, was 40c; now 20c.

Rotunda.

SKATES Jack Frost is busy laying the masonry of Winter. Skates are ideal Christmas gifts for boys.

Men's polished rolled cast steel Skates, 45, 75c, $1, $1.75.

Men's nickel-plated, hardened steel Skates, 75c, $1, $1.25 to $3.75.

Women's Skates, 85c, $1, $1.25 to $3.50.

Skate Bags, 25, 35, 50c.

Skate Straps, 5c each.

About 100 pairs of Skates to close a stock, at half prices.

Basement.

CANDY Purity and little prices combine in our candy. Every pound of it, except the imported novelties, is made under the direct supervision of our confectionery manager.

Chocolate Covered Cream Almonds, Caramels, Nougat, Marshmallows, 5-lb. boxes, $1.

Mixed Chocolates, 5-lb. boxes, $1.

Vanilla Marshmallows, 5-lb. boxes, $1.

French Fruit Glace, in 5-lb. boxes, $1.50, or 40c single pound.

Basement.

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS An attractive assortment, all made—and well made, too—within the past twenty days. Shaped after the very latest Paris models. Description and prices of a few tell the story:

At $3—Figured mohair Skirt, extra full, lined throughout.

At $4.50—Black all-wool cheviot Skirts, extra full sweep, lined throughout.

At $6.50—Plaid cheviot Skirts, very full, lined throughout.

At $9—Skirts of bourette etamine, solid black with plaid effect.

At $7.50—Figured gros grain silk Skirts, extra full.

At $7.50—Figured satin Skirts, extra full.

At $12—Extra full Skirts, paquin shape, superb quality moire francaise.

Second floor.

PILLOW SHAMS AND WOMEN'S WEAR Pillow Shams, Eider Coats or Wrappers; French Flannel or India Silk Dressing Sacks; Silk Waists; Silk, Moreen or Mohair Petticoats; any of these neatly packed in fancy boxes, surely make sensible holiday gifts. A great assortment of each in the Women's Wear Store.

Cambric Pillow Shams, deep hem, embroidered in white, 65c.

Dotted Swiss, plain lawn and embroidered Pillow Shams, with ruffles, up to $7.50.

Dressing Sacks, newest colorings and styles, 35c to $10.50.

Elderdown Wrappers, pink, blue, red, and gray; collar bound with satin ribbon, ribbon bow at neck, girdle at waist, $3.

Silk Petticoats, $4.75 to $50.

Moreen Petticoats, $2 and up.

Mohair Petticoats, $1.25 and up.

Silk Waists, $3.75 and up.

Second floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS---CARPETS In all this broad land there are few if any finer collections of Oriental Rugs than here. They're not all expensive—some of them are. No fictitious values attached to them by us.

Daghestan and Shirvan Rugs, desirable sizes, $6 to $15.

Hamadan Rugs, 3x4 ft., $5.

Turkish Carpets, every size, at greatly reduced prices.

A large assortment of choice Antiques in hall and carpet sizes.

Axminster Carpet, best quality, $1.25 yd.

Tapestry Brussels, 60c yd.

These are unusual bargains.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SNOWSTORM IN THE CITY.

People Experience the Annoyance of Cold and Rough Weather.

When the majority of New Yorkers had slumbered into wakefulness yesterday morning they found rising a chilly proceeding, unless servants and wealth had bettered to their condition the work of nature. The temperature on Manhattan Island at 8 o'clock was 26° above zero, and it may please a great many persons to know that at that hour all the inconvenience they encountered later was being stored up off Cape Hatteras.

The wind on this island, to be sure, was making progress in speed and strength from the hours before dawn. At 8 o'clock it was traveling threateningly at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour at Sandy Hook, and sixty miles at Block Island. As the day wore on it gathered its powers into such an effort that the Government sent to every port on the Atlantic coast a warning to mariners that they would do well to keep in harbor.

At the storm centre at Hatteras violent gales prevailed all day, and the force of them carried their effects up the coast to the southern parts of New England. Snow fell all along the storm line, from Washington to far up in New York State.

New York City had a day of weather-guessing. The highest point the Weather Bureau thermometer reached was 32°, and at midnight the register had fallen below that. Cross-town winds made traveling on foot uncomfortable, but the gusts were freakish, as any man who set his hat close-hauled can attest.

The real annoyance of the uncertain day held off until those who sought evening pleasures had begun to enjoy them. At 9:30 o'clock began a fall of what some people called hail, and which was designated as sleet by the Weather Bureau. Then at midnight came snow that promised sleighing. The wind blew from the north, according to the records; people on the street said it blew in all directions at once.

In this city especially the advice was given that mariners should cling to sheltering anchorage.

False Witnesses.

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimuli as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

CORRUPTION NOT THE TROUBLE.

Jacob A. Riis Says Stupidity Is New York's Ailment.

Jacob A. Riis spoke before Good Government Club B, at 70 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last night, on the work which he, as an agent of the Confederated Good Government Clubs, had done in connection with tenements, schools, and prisons. The Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters presided. Mr. Riis spoke of the better sanitation in tenement houses and the enactment of a law compelling dark hallways to be lighted. He also told of the fight against the overcrowding of prisoners in the Tombs and for increased school accommodation. He said the laws were better enforced through the vigilance of the clubs, but that the officials were inclined to place obstacles in the way of those who desired to insist on such enforcement. Commissioner Wright, he said, seemed to know nothing about the affairs of his department. Reform had done much, but a battle had to be waged against stupidity.

"The trouble with this city," said Mr. Riis, "is not unadulterated corruption. It is stupidity, with incidental corruption." He spoke of the establishment of a truants' school, and said that the mixing of truants with thieves in the same institution would be stopped. The question of municipal control of gas and other franchises must also have the consideration of the clubs. In Glasgow and other cities the municipality owned the gas and railroads, and the people here were now in a frame of mind to discuss such matters.

Remarks were also made by J. H. C. Nevius and Thomas A. Fulton. It was proposed to hold a meeting to strengthen the hands of the Mayor in vetoing the fuel-gas bill.

Sound Money Principles.

Lawrence E. Sexton, Chairman of the Reform Club Committee on Sound Currency, has written a letter, distributed broadcast, announcing the intention of the committee to continue the campaign of education against repudiation. "So long," the letter says, "as a considerable minority of our citizens are not certain that our present standard of value is superior to that of Mexico and other silver standard countries; while they believe that we can by free-coinage legislation double the price of silver, or while they are unable to see that by voting to repudiate honestly incurred debts they are cursing themselves, there is need of education on the fundamental principles of money and currency."

BRIDGE POWER SHUT OFF.

Power House Fly Wheel Broken—Switch Engines Must Be Used.

During the rush hours on the Brooklyn Bridge last night, about 5 o'clock, the crosshead of the big fly wheel in the Kent Avenue power house of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad broke, and the motor cars on the bridge were left without power. President Rossiter of the Heights Railroad Company said repairs could not be made for three days.

Superintendent Martin had the old switch engines fired up soon after the accident occurred, but no cars were run for over an hour, and about 15,000 Brooklynites were compelled to seek the ferries, walk across the bridge in the teeth of the biting gale, or wait in the terminal at this end. The trains started at 6 o'clock. The power on the Heights Railroad was not impaired.

The bridge people will be compelled to use the old switching engines until the Kent Avenue machinery is repaired. Superintendent Martin said last night that the bridge plant would be ready for operation by Jan. 1, and after that the danger of such annoying mishaps would be reduced to a minimum.

Caused by a New Range.

Dr. J. H. Spann of 102 West Seventy-fourth Street had a new range put into his house recently, and since then there has been a smell of something burning, particularly noticeable in his library, which is over the kitchen. An employe of the company which put in the range examined the piping yesterday. While working on the flue a puff of smoke entered the library. A fire alarm brought the firemen. Tearing up the floor, they found the timbers burned out. Owing to a defective flue, a slow fire had been eating away the wood for three days. Between the fire and the firemen with axe and water, $1,200 damage was done.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Cleopatra—8:15.
BIJOU—The Gay Mr. Lightfoot—8:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The School for Scandal—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:00 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:10.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Castle Sombras—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Good Thing—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bohemia—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Trilby—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Wife of Willoughby—The Late Mr. Castello—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fair—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—Myles Aroon—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lucia di Lammermoor—Cavalleria Rusticana—8:00. Matinée 2:00—Don Giovanni.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—Day and Evening—Match Race—8:30.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1896.

THE FIGHT FOR MR. CHOATE.

Up to the present moment the Union League Club seems to have a monopoly of the common sense shown in the movement for the election of Mr. CHOATE as Senator. Its conduct shines in this regard in comparison with the noisy and shallow part played by a good many who are nevertheless undoubtedly sincere in wishing Mr. CHOATE elected and Mr. PLATT left at home. It is very much to be desired that the club will maintain the contrast, since otherwise a movement of excellent purpose, which the State sorely needs and the Republican Party needs still more, may lapse into sound and fury signifying nothing.

Mr. CHOATE cannot be elected Senator in the City of New York. He cannot be elected by mere criticism, however well-founded, of Mr. PLATT and his ways. He can be elected, if at all, only by the votes of Republican members of the Legislature, given in obedience to the strongly expressed sentiment of their constituents. These are scattered throughout the State. The sentiment may exist—in a more or less indefinite form we believe that it does exist. But in order that it shall amount to anything it must be completely aroused; organized expression of it must be secured, and this must be so directed to the members in the Legislature that they shall see both their duty and their interest in giving heed to it.

Such an organization will not be an easy task. The time is short and energy, skill, and hard work will be required to do anything in that short time. The task cannot be performed through the columns of the newspapers, or by circulars alone. It demands careful, attentive, skillful personal effort in every Assembly district where there is fair ground to work upon. Certainly the thing is worth doing. The election of Mr. PLATT, or of an instrument of Mr. PLATT, would not be creditable to the Republican Party, and the election of Mr. CHOATE would be in the highest degree honorable to the party and to the State. This is true not because Mr. PLATT is a political leader. Every party must have a leader, and generally has about the sort it deserves. We think the Republican Party deserves a better one than PLATT. There is now a good chance to show whether it does or not, and in that decision the Union League Club, if it has the ability, may exercise much influence.

WEYLER'S DENIALS.

Gen. WEYLER impeaches his own veracity in his letter to The World denying that MACEO was murdered. The insurgent leader's death, WEYLER declares, resulted from the demoralization of his forces. "MACEO died as all must die who command troops that run away at the sight of the enemy."

Yet in the same breath he asserts that "MACEO was not killed in ambush," and for proof adduces the fact that the Spanish column found itself engaged with a force of insurgents strong enough to recapture the body of MACEO and that of the son of GOMEZ, which the column was bearing away. Demoralized and flying troops do not behave in that heroic way. But what became of this force of insurgents after the fight? They were to the east of the trocha, in a country occupied by Spanish troops. Did they cross the famous trocha again? Why did WEYLER let them get away? It is understood that he has complained that he could not get at his foes. Here was a chance to cut off this impudent band. Did he improve it?

Why was Dr. ZERTUCHA spared? We know too well the Spanish custom with prisoners. MACEO's physician is a mysterious exception to that bloody rule. He went along comfortably enough with his captors. He has enjoyed unlimited opportunity to talk, and has given accounts of his chieftain's death that are met by vehement denials from insurgent quarters. It is very singular that ZERTUCHA, whom the insurgents declare to be a man of thoroughly bad character, should have been singled out for preservation when all the rest of MACEO's staff or guard were killed.

WEYLER has devoted months of time, millions of Spanish money, and the lives of thousands of soldiers to the task of destroying this army that "always runs away" and is completely demoralized. We may wound the fine Castilian pride of Gen. WEYLER when we intimate that if he is a good and efficient soldier, his letter stamps him as a silly braggart, but if his letter is true, he must be a very bad soldier indeed. He protests too much. And when he cites the testimony of such a shady fellow as Dr. ZERTUCHA, who is under grave suspicion of having betrayed his chief, he does not establish the truth of his own statements, though he makes it plain that he thinks they require support beyond that supplied by his own reputation.

On both sides the lying about affairs in Cuba is sustained, many-colored, prodigious, and shameful. But there is a multitude of circumstances confirmatory of the report that MACEO was invited to a parley by the Spaniards and murdered. Such a story would not be believed of the English or the French or the Germans. It would be believed of Sioux Indians and of WEYLER. It is believed of WEYLER. It is widely believed. His own methods, his orders, and his reputation are responsible for the general credence given to the terrible story in advance of actual proof and for the indignation it has caused.

Our Washington dispatches yesterday told of the diligent efforts of our Government to prevent the departure of illegal armed expeditions from our coasts. It will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, in the present state of public feeling, to enforce a strict observance of our neutrality laws. In that lies our danger, and it supplies a strong motive of dissatisfaction at the continuance of the warfare in Cuba. This Nation would obey with very bad grace a decree in arbitration ordering the payment of twenty millions of indemnity money to Spain. Yet that is precisely the situation we are drifting into.

CONSUMERS NOT REPRESENTED.

There is to be another series of tariff hearings at Washington. Persons representing protected industries will appear before the committee. They will make arguments in favor of the retention or an increase of the duties affecting their interests, and will answer a few questions. Other persons will lay before the committee long statements in writing, which will be printed. The record of these proceedings will fill a large volume, and this will be added to numerous volumes of the same kind which may be found in the committee's library.

At such hearings the consumers in the country are not fairly represented. Facts which should have great weight in opposition to the statements made by the agents of protected interests are not brought out during the proceedings. Nor are they considered by the majority members of the committee. We are speaking of hearings which have taken place in the past, and we have no reason to expect that those which are soon to be held will be of a different character.

Take the glass industry, for example. Who will represent the consumers when the agents of the Window Glass Trust and the Plate Glass Trust appear before the committee? It is notorious that the manufacture and sale of window glass in this country are now controlled by one Trust, recently formed by the consolidation of the two Trusts by which the industry had been controlled for a year or two. A similar combination exists in the plate-glass industry. In the present "free-trade" tariff the duty on window glass of the sizes in common use is 103 per cent.; in the McKinley tariff it was about 130 per cent., and the reduction has been followed by a large decrease of imports. The present duty on plate glass in sizes larger than 2 by 2½ feet is 88 per cent.; in the McKinley tariff the duty ranged from 106 to 183 per cent. The imports of plate glass have also fallen off since the duty was reduced.

Who will bring out before the committee the fact that each of these industries is controlled by a Trust? Who will show at the hearing that, although the duties were reduced in 1894, the annual imports of window glass since that reduction have been less by more than 40 per cent. than the average during the years of the McKinley tariff, and that the imports of plate glass have been decreased by nearly 30 per cent.? Who will show that both of these Trusts use the enormous duties still imposed as instruments for extorting high ring prices from consumers in this country?

We presume that the agents of these combinations will ask for an increase of the duties. The pending Dingley bill gives them an addition of 15 per cent. The record of past hearings indicates that the case of the consumers against these combinations and many others will be presented by no one. Men will appear in behalf of protected industries which have been exporting large quantities of their products for years past, and when they ask that their tariff duties shall be retained or increased, no one will point to the official record of their export trade. Some one may say that consumers are represented by the members of the committee. Their interests ought to be represented and defended by the members, but there has been no faithful representation of this kind heretofore in Ways and Means Committees controlled by Republican majorities, and we shall be agreeably surprised if Mr. DINGLEY and his associates shall attempt at this session's hearings to set forth in reply to the statements and pleas of those appearing before them the facts and arguments on the consumer's side of the question.

PATERSON'S TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

We recently pointed out that an epidemic of typhoid fever then prevailing in Paterson, N. J., had been caused by the pollution or infection of the city's public water supply. An interesting report concerning the origin of the epidemic has since been prepared by Dr. LEAL, the local Health Inspector. Between Sept. 1 and Dec. 5 there were reported to the Paterson Board of Health 155 cases of typhoid, while in the corresponding weeks of the preceding year there had been only 57. As all the evidence pointed to the water supply—which is procured from the Passaic River—as the agent of infection, Dr. LEAL made a thorough inquiry, in order that the extent and the source of the pollution might be ascertained. He says:

"I caused chemical and bacteriological examination of the waters of the river to be made, and investigated all known or suspected cases of typhoid in the drainage area of the Passaic above our intake. The examinations showed the river to be free from pollution and to be possessed of the normal amount of bacterial life at a certain point. Below that point and down to the intake, evidences of sewage pollution were found, and the bacterial life was enormously increased. The common colon bacilli were found, and also colonies of what are believed to be the bacilli of typhoid. The investigation into the cases and suspected cases along the river disclosed what I believe was a case of typhoid at the point where the river first showed the evidence of pollution. The drainage from the home of the patient was directly into the river. If the patient's disease was typhoid, it would scientifically account for 98 per cent. of our cases of the disease, and that it was typhoid, a chain of circumstantial evidence unerringly indicates."

The Paterson Press says that twelve cases of the fever were discovered "on the line of the river," above the city.

We could refer to a long list of typhoid epidemics caused, as this one was, by the infection of public water supplies. In many instances the infection was derived from only one case of the disease. It is plain enough that the people of Paterson will be exposed to typhoid infection proceeding from cases of the fever in the drainage area just above the intake of the water works until the city shall have obtained and exercised the power to guard the sources of its supply or shall have purified by filtration the water received from the river. As it will not be an easy matter either to procure the needed power or to exercise it effectively, the municipal authorities should consider the expediency of resorting to filtration.

THE RIGHT TO LAY GAS PIPES.

The opinion of Corporation Counsel SCOTT that the Board of Aldermen had no power to grant to any corporation the right to lay mains or pipes for the distribution of fuel gas seems to be somewhat technical, but it is no doubt in accord with the "intent" of the Legislature. The provision of the charter of 1873, which was incorporated in the Consolidation act of 1882, included among the powers of the Board of Aldermen that of regulating the opening of street surfaces, "the laying of gas and water mains," the building and repairing of sewers, and the erecting of gaslights. These were the only purposes for which the street surfaces were opened in those days, and the gas and water mains were those used for the distribution of illuminating gas and the regular water supply of the city. This was also before the time of closely restricting the powers of the Aldermen and the privileges of corporations.

In 1883 this power to regulate the laying of gas and water mains was qualified by a proviso requiring a petition from two-thirds of the owners of real estate both in number of owners and amount of property on the street where openings in the surface were to be made before any "license or permission" should be granted to "any person or corporation" for "laying any pipes or mains for conducting therein any illuminating gas or steam or other fluids, except salt water." The obvious purpose of this was to require, not merely the consent, but the actual request, of property owners along the street to the proportion specified as a condition of allowing the street surfaces to be opened and pipes to be laid by any private person or corporation for the underground distribution of gas or anything else that was to be distributed by such means. The term "illuminating gas" was used in 1883 for what was spoken of in 1873 merely as "gas" because at that time no other kind was thought of as being distributed through underground pipes, and "steam or other fluids" was added at the later date. This covered the purposes for which these pipes could be laid.

The exact intention of the amendment of 1893 is not clear, but in effect it defined the word "fluids" as used in the proviso to mean only "illuminating gas," water when used for other than "hydraulic or hydrostatic purposes," steam and oil. This might seem to imply that the petition of property owners was not necessary to a "license or permission" to lay pipes for the distribution of other fluids than these, but is it not rather intended to limit to these the permission to lay pipes under the street surfaces at all? The original term "gas and water mains" had been extended to include pipes for "steam and other fluids," and it seemed to be necessary to restrict the term "fluid" so that it might be definitely known for just what uses pipes might be laid even with the consent of property owners. Was not the continuing intent of the law one of restriction and limitation upon the right to open streets for the purpose of laying pipes? It seems to us that the term "gas" as first used has by actual subsequent legislation been restricted to "illuminating gas," and that fuel gas, which is a new thing, as distinguished from that made for lighting purposes, has not been included among the fluids for the distribution of which license or permission may be granted to "any person or corporation" to lay pipes on any terms. Its distribution is a purpose, in the use of underground pipes, for which the Legislature has not provided.

HIS REMINISCENCES.

Mr. SAMUEL W. ALLERTON of Chicago, a candidate for the office of Secretary of Agriculture in Mr. MCKINLEY'S Cabinet, appears to have thought that his interests could be promoted by an attack upon the present Secretary, Mr. MORTON. We published yesterday a letter addressed to Mr. ALLERTON, in which the Secretary showed that there was no foundation in fact for the charges which ALLERTON had made, ostensibly in behalf of "the welfare of every farmer and cattle raiser in the United States," and also pointed to proof that the Chicago man knew little or nothing about the regulations concerning the exportation of cattle.

One passage in this letter indicates, we think, that Mr. MORTON is not fully informed as to the extent of Mr. ALLERTON'S experience in connection with the cattle trade. The Secretary says:

"It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to witness such sincere solicitude for the American cattle raisers by a gentleman so distinguished in connection with the Chicago Stock Yards and packing interests as you are, while, at the same time, I must regretfully wonder why the farmers themselves have not yet apparently been convinced that their very best and truest friends are, as a rule, located in that prosperous propinquity. But your zeal in their cause, even under seemingly compromising conditions, will no doubt go far to remove many long-standing prejudices against those friendly servants of the cattlemen."

No really satisfactory history of the operations of what was called the Association of Eveners, from 1874 to 1879, has yet been written. We understand that Mr. ALLERTON has a great fund of reminiscence concerning the work of the Eveners, because his business or social relations enabled him to become familiar with the prominent features of it. If the Secretary could induce him to put his reminiscences on paper for the use of the Government, he might thus procure a very interesting contribution to the Agricultural Department's series of instructive pamphlets.

PHILANTHROPY AND RELIGION.

A correspondent in yesterday's TIMES put a question to the Liberal Club which seems to us entirely pertinent. The club last week challenged Mr. MOODY to a public debate with one of its members upon the subject of Christianity, which the evangelist declined, whereupon the club, through its Secretary, gave reasons why he should have accepted, and argued at some length the failure of Christianity. Upon this our correspondent inquires what the secularists are doing for the benefit of humanity, and whether their practical efforts for the relief of human suffering can be compared with those of the churches.

"Will the Gospel," inquires the Secretary of the Liberal Club, "abolish the inequality of opportunity?" Nobody maintains that it will. But what Christians do maintain is that the spirit of Christianity will lead those who have it to mitigate, to the utmost of their power, the results of this inequality. It will teach men to help the helpless, to maintain asylums for orphans and for those who are physically or intellectually unable to care for themselves, hospitals for the sick, and schools for the ignorant.

Nobody denies that these things are worth doing. Neither does anybody need to be told that individual effort goes but a little way toward doing them, and that associated effort is necessary to make any impression upon the vast amount of suffering that comes from the inequalities of fortune. The churches undertake to do this work, and in the term we include all bodies of men and women united by a common religious belief. The "secularists" say that the churches do not do this work well, but does anybody else do it any better or as well? Suppose a man without any theological theories whatever, a pure agnostic, to be filled with the "enthusiasm of humanity," desirous only of giving his whole life for the benefit of his kind, and for the relief of human suffering, and anxious only to find the agency through which his efforts in that direction would be most efficient. Would he be more likely to join the Liberal Club, or any other aggressively agnostical association, or to join a church?

This is a pertinent question because the philanthropic efforts of an individual are in most cases of so little avail. To make them available he must join himself with other men like-minded in an association and found an institution. It may happen that a philanthropic freethinker may be able to found an institution by his own unaided efforts. Such a man was STEPHEN GIRARD, who, when he was in business, named his ships after VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU, and when he came to found an institution by will, soothed his mind by laying down that no minister of any variety of religion should be allowed to enter its grounds, even as a visitor. But not every militant agnostic can hope to accumulate the fortune that is needed for such a purpose; and even in GIRARD'S case it may be questioned whether he did not curtail the usefulness of his foundation by keeping it out of touch with the sentiment of a large proportion at least of his philanthropic fellow-citizens.

The Bible admits that faith without works is dead. It is not self-evident that unbelief without works has a greater vitality. It is quite proper to inquire of people who find it necessary to attack Christianity and other forms of religion, on social and humanitarian grounds, what agencies they propose to substitute for the churches in the charitable works which the churches now carry on, and what progress they have thus far made in effecting a substitution.

The official canvass of the vote of this State was made at Albany yesterday by the State Board of Canvassers, which consists of the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Controller, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Treasurer. The total vote varies for different officers, but is about 1,450,000, or nearly 10½ per cent. of that of the whole country. The vote for the McKinley Electoral ticket exceeded that for BLACK for Governor by 32,322, although there were 122,080 votes returned as blank, defective, or scattering on the Electoral ticket, and only between 9,000 and 10,000 on any part of the State ticket. PORTER, the "regular" Democratic candidate for Governor, received 23,175 more votes than were cast for BRYAN and SEWALL, though those counted for the latter included the "People's Party," or Populist, vote. GRIFFIN, for Governor, received 7,375 more votes than the Palmer and Buckner ticket, and the National Democratic Party will be entitled beyond dispute to nominate by convention hereafter. BLACK ran nearly 6,000 votes behind WOODRUFF, and it is plain that he was hurt by his Saratoga Convention speech and his recommendation of the appointment of JACOB WORTH. But for those offenses and what they implied, he would have been a stronger candidate. VANN, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, ran 11,606 ahead of BLACK, and was helped by the fact that he was already on the bench. The vote on the Constitutional amendment was 321,486 for and 710,565 against, or adverse by considerably more than two to one.

Official returns for all the States are not yet absolutely complete. The Canvassing Board of South Dakota still awaits certain amended returns before making a final report, and there are unsettled legal contests in Delaware and Utah, which delay the canvass. In Texas the returns of six remote and sparsely peopled counties were not included in the canvass. Taking unofficial returns for the small fraction for which the official canvass is not complete, we have a total for the country of 13,933,169, which is 1,822,533 more than that of 1892. The McKinley vote was 7,096,633, or about 51 per cent. of the whole, a plurality of 737,285 over the Bryan vote, and a majority over all of 260,097. The Palmer vote was 130,992 and the gold-standard vote is reckoned as 7,237,704, or 52.58 per cent. of the whole. The straight Populist vote was 150,643, straight Prohibitionist 128,049, silver Prohibitionist 13,204, and Socialist Labor 34,088.

In view of the many indications that Spain's "passive submission to insult" will not last much longer, an afternoon London paper, The Globe, says "it would be well for the Washington Government to place restraint upon Senator CHANDLER and his colleagues." There are times when it would be a real joy to "restrain" CHANDLER and three or four score of his "colleagues." But to the use of the gag, the straitjacket, the ball and chain, or the dungeon, objections would be raised which, though more or less flimsy, to be sure, would effectively baffle the restrainers, we fear. Meanwhile, the only remedial suggestion we can offer is that her Majesty should compel the London newspapers to employ adults to write their articles on American affairs.

Those who attend at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre (23 West Forty-fourth Street) this afternoon may count on an hour as pleasant as it will be instructive. Mr. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE of Baltimore is to speak to the Woman's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association on "The Moral Aspects of Civil Service Reform." Mr. BONAPARTE is firmly grounded in the soundest principles of the reform and has been one of the most persistent and efficient advocates of it. But he is as witty as he is sound and as aggressive as he is steadfast. He has had many a hot and hard fight in Maryland, and there is no one of whom the spoilsmen have a more wholesome dread.

It is not surprising that the passenger traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge has fallen off the past year; it is rather surprising that the decrease has been so slight. There were 567,870 less passages by the railway, and this is only 1.3 per cent., or 4 in 300, which is equivalent to only about 800 persons each way per day. This falling off would, of course, have been replaced by some increase in the ordinary course. But it is a curious fact that the traffic last year, 43,996,459, is only about 500,000 less than the average annual traffic for the past ten years. The Trustees now express confidence that the changes made will take care of the increased traffic comfortably; but this must be for a time only. The bridge is already distinctly overtaxed.

The people who are grumbling about the Aquarium not being open on Sunday should understand the reason, and the newspapers which perhaps do understand it, but are echoing and magnifying the grumble with a view to claiming a triumph for their clamor after a while, should be forestalled by an explanation. It is the settled intention and has been from the first to have the Aquarium open on Sunday when it has been fully completed and arranged on a permanent footing, but there is still much work to be done which cannot proceed while crowds are coming and going, and for a part of this at least two consecutive days are required in order to make satisfactory progress. It is for this reason that for the present the Aquarium is closed on Sunday and Monday as the two consecutive days least likely to interfere with the public enjoyment of the place. Ultimately Sunday is to be an open day as a matter of course, and there has been no other purpose.

The Banking and Currency Committee, of which Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts is Chairman, proposes, immediately after the holiday recess, to organize a series of hearings on the subject of finance. Very sensibly it does not mean to give its time to listening to the theories of individuals, however interesting or authoritative. It requests that business organizations which have reached any definite plan for legislation shall submit that plan in writing, and then advocates will be heard upon it, and, as we understand, critics as well. In this way it will be certain that any proposition examined by the committee will have back of it an organized support, having influence with public opinion; it will reflect the views of practical men with a direct interest in the subject. This saves at once much time and much work, and all organizations should, with the greatest care, take measures to respond to the purpose of the committee.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Despite many laws enacted in recent years to protect the lobsters once so abundant along the New England coast, their numbers are decreasing with a rapidity that is alarming, both to the men who have made a living by catching the creatures, and to those whose interest in them is purely gastronomic. The only way apparently of saving this valuable crustacean from speedy extinction is to gain increased skill in rearing him by artificial means, and the efforts of the Fish Commission are now turned in that direction. Legislative action cannot decrease the demand for lobsters, nor is there any practicable means of enforcing close seasons and regulations as to the size under which these ungainly habitants of the sea may not be caught. The supply must be increased by artificial means, and though to do so is a task of many difficulties, there is no reason to doubt that it can be done.

—In Windsor County, Vt., is about as queer a town as there is in the United States. Its name is Baltimore, and it possesses extremely little else except a history in which none of its inhabitants express the slightest pride. Baltimore is fairly old, as American towns go, having been set off from Cavendish and organized in 1793. It then had 275 presumably ambitious and hopeful inhabitants, but every census taken since then has revealed a steady growth—downward. In 1800 the place had lost one citizen, and the subsequent record stands as follows: In 1810, 207 inhabitants; 1820, 204; 1830, 179; 1840, 155; 1850, 124; 1860, 116; 1870, 83; 1881, 71; and 1890, 64. To-day the number is 59, and one of the 59 spends his Winters in the Soldiers' Home at Brattleborough. Nothing ever happened in the town, not even a crime, and it has no distinguished sons or daughters. The houses are scattered over the territory included within Baltimore's limits, nowhere forming anything like a village, and there is no store, no church, no Post Office, not even a cider mill. The people are prosperous enough, as Vermont farmers define prosperity, but they keep moving away whenever opportunity offers, and nobody ever moves in. It is twenty years since a wedding took place in the town.

—A pamphlet just issued by the Jenner Society of England outlines, in a most effective way, the history of the terrible and utterly needless outbreak of smallpox which last Spring and Summer convicted the residents of Gloucester of stupid ignorance. It seems that in the ten years from 1886 to 1895, 15,682 children were born in that city. Of these, 3,176 died, 2,378 were vaccinated, and the other 10,128 grew up without any protection from the dread disease. This was because the place had become a noted centre of the anti-vaccination craze, and the local authorities had either shared or yielded to that form of lunacy, and allowed all who chose to violate the law that has made civilized communities as safe from epidemics of smallpox as Nova Zembla is from yellow fever. The result of this was that the total number of vaccinations there, which amounted to 1,095 in 1886, fell to 472 in 1887, to 140 in 1888, and to 34 in 1894. At last, of course, somebody brought the malady to Gloucester. That was toward the end of 1895. It attacked about 2,000 persons, of whom about 400, chiefly young children, died, and it was stamped out in little more than two months by systematic and diligent vaccination and revaccination, so that, having attacked 744 persons in April, 1896, it had wholly disappeared by the end of the following July. In all these months not one vaccinated person took the disease.

—Decidedly queer, even for Massachusetts, and even in comparison with the recent "Little Fool" episode, is a grievance that is stirring the town of Everett from circumference to centre. Not long ago the local Superintendent of Public Schools determined to secure certain interesting and, possibly, valuable statistics in regard to the home life of his pupils. So he had a long series of questions printed on blank forms, and asked each child to fill out one of them. The information sought is certainly of a somewhat intimate nature, for, besides queries as to the number of members in each family, there were others as to whether the father worked, and, if not, why not; whether the mother earned any money, whether a servant was employed, whether there were any books in the house, and whether books were taken from the public library. It is easy to imagine the commotion these questions made among the residents of Everett, and not hard to understand that they ordered their children not to answer even the most innocent of them. The Superintendent defends his curiosity on the ground that the knowledge thus acquired would enable him to tell when excuses for absence were legitimate, and when to call in the aid of the truant officer. There is something in this, but if the people of Everett submit to any such impertinent inquisition the blood of their Puritan ancestors must have grown thin and cold, indeed.

—Somebody has been informing The London Times that "American children are trained in their higher schools to exercise the ritual of 'saluting the flag' in military style, and that their martial ardor is by this and other means so blown into flame that when these young persons leave their school they form themselves into societies and take a vow to avenge with their blood any insult to their country's flag." This somewhat vivid description has excited the horror of another reader of The Thunderer, and he leaps to a conclusion in the following amusing and highly characteristic style:

"Apparently your correspondent uses the expression 'young person' in the technical sense of a female creature somewhere between a girl and a woman. Does he really desire that young females of this kind should in England form themselves into societies to avenge with their blood any insult to the union jack in Venezuela or elsewhere? Seriously, I think that the American example in this, as in some other things, is to be avoided as degenerate rather than followed. Surely our ancestors managed to conquer at Cressy and Poictiers and Agincourt, at Blenheim and Trafalgar and Waterloo, without all this absurd civilian ritual on the part of schoolgirls, this religious worship, or rather idolatry, of the personified country under the symbol of a flag, and these silly vows by young Hannibals in petticoats. If the people of the United States is really beginning to worship itself as an abstract unity, it is a sure sign that it is beginning to abandon the only true worship, and to retrograde to mere civic paganism."

PERSONAL.

—A London paper thinks that BERNHARDT'S triumph as Lorenzaccio will "pave the way"—whatever that may mean—for her appearance as Hamlet, and then it makes the rather rash assertion that "all her admirers are now looking forward with impatience" to the time when she will undertake that rôle.

—Gen. SIMON BUCKNER will be the guest of honor at the annual banquet to be given next Monday at Boston by the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. On Tuesday, "Forefathers' Day," he will go to Plymouth, and next day he will visit Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, a place which he last saw when he was taken there a prisoner at the close of the rebellion.

—HENRY L. PIERCE, the venerable ex-Mayor of Boston, had a slight stroke of paralysis twelve days ago while visiting at the home of THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. It was at first thought that Mr. PIERCE would soon recover from the attack, but he has failed to do so, and now a speedy fatal termination of his illness is feared. The ex-Mayor and the poet have long been warm and intimate friends.

—What is said to be the last drawing made for Punch by GEORGE DU MAURIER appears in the "Almanack," with which as usual, that paper tries to enliven the holiday season. It forms a not too green oasis in a singularly arid and monotonous desert of mediocrity. There are pictures by PHIL MAY, BERNARD PARTRIDGE, Sir JOHN TENNIEL, Mr. RAVEN-HILL, and others not unknown to fame, but not one of them shows the capacity to replace the gentle satirist.

—FREDERICK HIBBERLY, a wealthy farmer, living near Terre Haute, Ind., is probably the only man who was ever sued for breach of promise by the woman to whom he was paying alimony. This unique experience has come to Mr. HIBBERLY because he is of a frugal, not to say penurious, turn of mind. He married, a year and a half ago, a widow named SYKES. She was much younger than he, and soon chilled his affections by making almost daily demands for food, and by intimating with some frankness that old gowns occasionally need replacing with new ones. The evidences of incompatibility of temper became so marked in a few months that Mrs. HIBBERLY decided to please her husband for once by suing for a divorce. This she obtained, but he was not pleased at all by the fact that with it she obtained a modest allowance in the shape of alimony. Finally the agony of paying this became so great that Mr. HIBBERLY courted his ex-wife over again, and by making lavish promises in regard to daily bread and weekly meat, again won her coy consent. Then he fell to weighing present alimony against future living expenses, and the result was that he refused, ultimately, to weld together the broken matrimonial chain. So the widow has sued for $10,000 damages, and she has letters that make it almost certain she will get the money.

—Whenever the papers contain a letter signed by J. STERLING MORTON, the public is permitted to experience a sort of joy not appreciably different from that which our mediaeval ancestors felt when a heretic was taken out into the market place and neatly skinned alive or broken on the wheel by a skillful servant of Mother Church or Father State. People pretend nowadays to have lost the taste for such spectacles, but in reality they have only become a bit nervous in regard to seeing literal blood and to hearing unmusical screams elicited by physical agony. Secretary MORTON'S methods have due regard for modern squeamishness, and he can flay a demagogue or pull out the tongue of a monopolist posing as "the farmer's friend" with such deft art that nobody except the wretched victim himself is shocked at all. Take the case om Mr. SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, for instance. That eminent Chicago philanthropist has been exploiting the wrongs of cattlemen lately in a voice of thunder, sobbing bitterly at intervals over the Administration's inhumanity to cowboys, but the Secretary took him in hand on Monday, and, after amusing all spectators by an adroit use of sharp barbed statistics on the more exposed and sensitive portions of the unhappy man's anatomy, proceeded to inflict "la peine forte et dure." This he did by pressing Mr. ALLERTON into the mud of the stock yards by piling a packing house upon him. Now it is only by listening very carefully that a few faint squeaks can be heard, coming from this so recently voluble guardian of the cattle raiser's interests and rights. It was a cruel piece of work, no doubt, and it betrays an unregenerate nature to find a morbid interest in the infliction of pain, even upon a resident of Chicago, but effectiveness is always admirable, and everybody must admit that the Secretary of Agriculture has revived the favorite amusement of the Middle Ages with great success.

STREET MUSIC.

Hamilton Clarke in The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mein friends, I'm blaying, as you know,
Ze lofely, lifely piccolo,
Mit trills, und shakes, of songs or psalms,
More sweet as anysing of Brahm's.
Ach so, Ach so!
Mein lofely, lifely piccolo.

Und I, mein friends, make music flow,
From out mein cornet, soft or low,
Or shrill and loud, boze can he be,
Ze noble instrument is he.
Ach so, Ach so!
Mein cornet loud, or soft und low.

Mit all mein lungs I prafely blow
Mein big trombone fortissimo;
Und vhen you'fe heard me play him, ach!
You vill not vish for zings by Bach.
Ach so, Ach so!
Mein big trombone fortissimo.

Und I mit bangings to und fro,
Mein drum's sweet music I vill shew,
It may be loud or soft, mein friends,
I bang it till ze music ends.
Ach so, Ach so!
Mein drum is loudest I vill shew.

Ve'll play ze "Wacht am Rhein," alsough
You seem to vish zat ve should go.
Ach! vat? you say zat ve must cease
Or you vill fetch us ze police?
Ach so, Ach so!
If ze police komm, ve must go.

ALEXANDER SALVINI DEAD

THE YOUNG ACTOR BREATHES HIS LAST IN FLORENCE.

He Had Been Suffering for Months from an Organic Trouble—His Career as an Actor in This Country.

ROME, Dec. 15.—Alexander Salvini, actor and son of the celebrated Italian tragedian, Tomaso Salvini, died at Florence at 9 o'clock this morning.

Salvini had been suffering for several months with an organic trouble, and in the early part of October his condition was so serious as to give rise to a rumor of his death.

A few months ago Mr. Salvini married Miss Maud Dixon, the leading woman of his company, who was at his bedside when he died.

Alexander Salvini had been a somewhat prominent figure on our stage for a dozen years. Undoubtedly, in his dramatic efforts, he was hampered by his name. Salvini is almost the greatest stage name of this era, and Alexander Salvini was not a great actor. Too much was always expected of him, and he did not inherit his father's genius, or acquire more than a small share of that splendid tragedian's technique.

He never could quite master the English tongue. His foreign inflections were often destructive to the illusion, in such a rôle as Lancelot or Romeo. His acting was sometimes remarkably good—in patches. The scene of d'Artagnan's sudden entrance into the quarters of the three guardsmen in the Dumas drama he played brilliantly. But he rarely carried an onerous part from beginning to end to the satisfaction of a practiced judge of the art. Probably he lacked the true dramatic instinct.

His father desired him to be a civil engineer. To that end his education was directed. He was born in Rome, Dec. 21, 1861. He was sent to schools in Naples, Florence, and Genoa, and to a technical institution in Switzerland. When he came to America, in 1881, with Chizzola and his father's friendly rival, Rossi, he was ostensibly looking for an opening in engineering work. But the stage fever attacked him. He studied English diligently. When he had learned to speak the language intelligibly he was employed, first in the company of Clara Morris, afterward in that of Margaret Mather. This was not beginning at the foot of the ladder. He stepped at once into "leads" and "first juveniles." He was at the head of a traveling company formed by Shook & Collier to act in some of the old Union Square Theatre plays. Twice he was "leading man" in English-speaking companies, supporting his eminent father in American tours. On the "off nights" Alexander acted Romeo and Lagardere.

Finally, A. M. Palmer, who had been watching his progress, engaged him as a member of his excellent stock company at the Madison Square Theatre. Here he played many rôles acceptably, some, such as Borghfelt in "Partners," (Daudet's Risler,) the adventurer in "Martyre," the lazzarone in "A Child of Naples," and the Baron in "Jim, the Penman," after Le Moyne left the company, admirably. He was the love-lorn young priest in Mr. Howells's own dramatization of "A Foregone Conclusion," which was acted one afternoon, and then forgotten.

A few years ago he began to "star" under the management of W. M. Wilkison. His repertory included "The Three Guardsmen," "The Duke's Motto," "A Child of Naples," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "L'Ami Fritz," and "Hamlet." He was a tall, well-formed, handsome man, ambitious, diligent, honorable, and personally popular, and he was growing in repute as an actor all over the country.

THE REVOLT A GRAVE ONE.

Deserters Join the Insurgents in the Philippine Islands.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—Advices from Manila say that the natives of the Island of Mindanao have revolted, and the insurgents have been joined by numbers of deserters from the native troops. The insurgents, who are numerous around Manila, are becoming very bold, often approaching near enough to the town to fire into it. The situation is admitted to be very grave at Manila, and is equally bad at Cavite, where 150 prisoners revolted, killed six soldiers, seized a quantity of arms, and tried to incite the native inhabitants to attack the garrison.

The revolters were frustrated, however, and the garrison shot the rebels down in the streets. During the night there was a general massacre of rebels, and on the following morning many of the revolting prisoners were recaptured and shot.

BARON DE COURCEL TO RETIRE.

He Will Abandon Diplomacy Within the Next Month.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Temps says semi-officially that Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, has definitely decided to abandon diplomacy. He will not, however, retire from his post until the second fortnight in January, in order not to impede negotiations now pending between France and Great Britain.

Baron de Courcel became well known to Americans in 1893, when he was selected as President of the Tribunal of Arbitration to settle the difficulty between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Bering Sea seal fisheries. He was born in 1835 and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1859.

Coming on the Havel.

CHERBOURG, Dec. 15.—Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which sailed for New York last evening, are Mrs. John Drew, Sr., and Mrs. John Drew, Jr., Mr. R. S. Andrews, Mr. Hubbard Pagenstecher, Miss May Gayler, Miss Helen M. Gardner, Mr. Julius Oleshelmer, Mr. W. H. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Werdner of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Palmer of Chicago.

Death of the Earl of Darnley.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—John Stuart Bligh, sixth Earl of Darnley, died suddenly to-day at his home, Clifton Lodge, Athboy, County Meath. He was sixty-nine years old. He sat in the House of Lords as Lord Clifton.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The French coasting steamer Marie Fanny has been lost off the Island of Alderney, in the British Channel, and her crew of fourteen men were drowned.

COLON, Dec. 15.—Advices from Bogota are to the effect that the Colombian Congress has approved the arrangement entered into by the Government with Mr. Passmore, agent of the British bondholders, for the payment of the foreign debt. Mr. Passmore sailed on Dec. 10 for New York on the steamer Alene.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that the Sultan, at the request of Mgr. Ormanian, the Armenian Patriarch, has consented to the granting of amnesty to the Armenian convicts and prisoners on condition that the Patriarchal Mixed Council guarantees the future good behavior of those coming under the amnesty.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Fire to-day in the bedstead and mattress factory of William J. Bernstein & Co., 917 Richmond Street, caused a loss of $5,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—O. J. Hall's feed store and tenement house at Fair Haven was partially burned to-day. Loss about $5,000.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Elnathan Hall, belonging to Knoxville College, for young ladies, was burned this morning. The loss is about $25,000. The college is under the care of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Second Concert of Its Fifth Season in New York City.

It probably annoys many persons to be told that the purest and most chaste form of music is chamber music, and of that the finest variety is the string quartet, and that if one does not love this kind of music he is deficient in cultivated taste in music. However, this is a plain and unvarnished truth, and it ought to be repeated often for the good of art and the comfort of those who do love chamber music. There are many obstacles in the way of wide appreciation of this kind of composition, the chief of which is the Doric simplicity of its performance. There is none of the dazzling opulence of color to be found in orchestral works, nor is there the potent magnetism of personality which is generated by the opera singer or the solo player. One must love music in the abstract to be able to appreciate quartets, and must hear something more than a mere "concourse of sweet sounds." He must be able to follow the development of the composer's thoughts and perceive the balance and power of his part writing.

Another obstacle to the enjoyment of chamber music is bad performance. This, however, does not exist at the admirable concerts of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston, of which the second of the present season was given last night in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. The discouragements which almost ended these concerts two years ago have disappeared. The public awoke to the excellence of the entertainments last season, and this Winter there is an air of permanency about them. That is a subject for general congratulation, for the concerts of the Kneisel Quartet and those of the Musical Art Society are the most satisfying of all our musical performances to persons of high taste; not that others are not worthy of the enthusiasm which they arouse, but because these present to us the chastest of all music in the most adequate manner.

The programme last night consisted of Sgambati's quartet in C sharp minor, opus 17; Paderewski's sonata for violin and piano in A minor, and Beethoven's G major quartet, opus 18, No. 2. Mme. Melanie de Wienzkowska played the piano part of the sonata, which displayed its composer's happy invention of fluent melodies and his musicianly style of writing. It is always a delight to hear the Kneisel men play Beethoven, for they have put long hours of study into their work, and they know how to reveal the inner spirit of quartets which are often played without complete understanding.

MISS DAVENPORT INDISPOSED.

An Attack of Neuralgia Prevents Her from Appearing Last Night.

Owing to a sudden attack of neuralgia, Miss Fanny Davenport was prevented from appearing at the American Theatre last night. Several hundred seatholders and others who went to the theatre had their money refunded or seats exchanged for to-night's performance.

Miss Davenport, who is staying at the Windsor Hotel, complained of neuralgic pains yesterday, but not until late in the afternoon did the malady necessitate the attendance of a physician. Dr. R. I. Carlisle was consulted, and he found her condition such as to render her unable to perform last night. It is thought that in all probability Miss Davenport will be able to appear to-night.

Plays by Students' Dramatic Club.

The Students' Dramatic Club, an up-town social organization, gave the first dramatic performance of its eighth annual season at Carnegie Lyceum, Carnegie Hall, last evening. As a curtain raiser, Muskerry's one-act play "Silence" was given, with Miss Maud Farwell Bliss and George Totten Smith as actors.

It was followed by the three-act farcical comedy "The Snowball," with Powhatan R. Robinson, Miss Lillie B. Henry, Miss Adeline Rice Robinson, Miss Emelie Marc Gambier, Walter D. Wheeler, William C. Ayres, and Raymond S. Smoot in the cast. The plays were prettily staged and directed by Messrs. Jenkins and Smith.

Among those present were Mrs. John Elderkin, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Amelia W. Heffernan, Mr. and Mrs. George Hervey Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Turner, Mrs. Asa Alling Alling, Mrs. Jacob P. Miller, Mrs. Minthorne T. Brundage, Mr. and Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Collins, Mrs. Stephen R. Pickney, Mrs. Joseph Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Applington, Mrs. Louise M. Swart, L. H. Hurtt, Dr. R. G. Reese, George G. Turner, S. J. Le Marquand, Frederick N. Collins, and George Totten Smith.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Coolidge—Lothrop.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—At King's Chapel, this noon, there was a wedding celebrated which called out the exclusive fashionables. The bride was Miss Amy Lothrop, daughter of Thornton Lothrop, and the groom, Dr. Algernon Coolidge. The guests were seated by these ushers: Dr. John Homans, second; Mr. F. L. Coolidge, Mr. J. M. Lane, Dr. F. C. Cobb, Dr. W. S. Bigelow, Mr. J. G. Coolidge, Mr. T. K. Lothrop, Jr., and Dr. J. J. Sears.

At the sounding of the "Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin," the bride, on her father's arm, advanced down the centre aisle o the altar, which was beautifully decorated with palms and laurel, with a pretty arrangement of white flowers. There were no attendants for the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Howard Brown, and the best man was Dr. George Haven. The bride was elegantly gowned in white duchess satin, en traine the veil, of finest old lace, was an heirloom, and her bouquet was of Bride roses. Owing to the recent death of the bride's uncle, Col. Oliver Peabody, the occasion was a very quiet one.

The church was filled with relatives and friends, but there was no reception afterward.

Stevens—McLauren.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 15.—Miss Daisy McLauren, eldest single daughter of Gov. McLauren, was married to-day to Judge W. F. Stevens of Carroll County. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Galloway.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—6:30 A. M.—80 Chambers Street; Z. P. Humann, and William Rogers & Co.; damage, $2,000.

—9:35 A. M.—141 Hudson Street; Adolph Lutjens; grocery; no damage.

—10 A. M.—102 West Seventy-fourth Street; dwelling of Dr. J. H. Span; damage, $1,000.

—3:15 P. M.—123 West Seventy-third Street; Mary L. Wood, occupant; no damage.

—4:45 P. M.—140 East Thirty-first Street; no damage.

—5:20 P. M.—652 First Avenue; John Stein; no damage.

—6:00 P. M.—936 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street; Dennis O'Malley; damage, $50.

—6:00 P. M.—227 to 231 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; Church of the Ascension; no damage.

—6:10 P. M.—246 East Nineteenth Street; Edward Rafter; no damage.

—6:15 P. M.—525 Hudson Street; A. Muldowney; damage, $5.

—6:30 P. M.—175 East Sixtieth Street; Robert Conklin; damage, $10.

7:00 P. M.—243 West Forty-second Street; Dr. Hughes; damage trifling.

—8:00 P. M.—182 East Eighty-second Street; Michael Cohen; damage, $350.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Lowe, from Kingston, Ja., &c., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. In Quarantine at 6 P. M. Dec. 15.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS New York, Capt. Passow, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lisard at 4 A. M. Dec. 16.

NEW REPUBLICAN LEADERS

AMASA THORNTON OUTVOTED IN HIS DISTRICT.

Elections Held for Members of the County Committee—The Only Contest of Note in the Twenty-fifth District.

Conventions were held in the various Assembly districts of the city last night to elect members of the Republican County Committee. With hardly an exception they were controlled by the regular organization and elected members who will support Edward Lauterbach for re-election as Chairman.

A hot fight took place at the Twenty-fifth Assembly District Convention, at 17 West Twenty-fourth Street. It resulted in the overthrow of Amasa Thornton, the member of the Republican State Committee from the Twelfth Congressional District, who has been the "boss" of the district. Violence and disorder prevailed. George R. Manchester, the Secretary of the Republican County Committee, was Thornton's chief opponent. He was supported by Henry Birrell, Gherardi Davis, Jr., Caleb A. Sims, the colored leader; W. H. Morton, and others. Thornton's lieutenants were William Rogers, James W. Auten, James S. Flow, and J. C. Johnson, the last two colored men who head the faction of their race which opposes Sims. Police Captain Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, with fifteen officers, was there. Three or four times his services were required to preserve order. At last Capt. Chapman, with his stick, called the wrangling convention officials to order, and threatened to clear the place if order was not restored.

Trouble in the Twenty-fifth.

Henry Birrell called the convention to order. Thornton and Manchester were named by their respective supporters for temporary Chairman. The trouble began at once. Thornton, with a big cane, took a position at Mr. Birrell's left, and frequently thumped the table and tried to give directions as to procedure.

"Sit down," commanded Mr. Birrell repeatedly. "I am presiding."

Mr. Manchester sat on Mr. Birrell's right, and at intervals told Thornton to keep still. Thornton protested against the roll of delegates, but Birrell ruled that it could not be changed before the temporary organization.

The roll was called to choose the temporary officers. Col. H. L. Swords, Sergeant at Arms of the National Republican Committee, was Chairman of the delegation from the Twelfth Election District. He announced that the four delegates had decided not to vote on temporary officers. When the roll was completed and before the result was announced, Thornton thumped with his cane and tried to speak.

"Shut up!" "Sit down!" and similar cries greeted him, and from Spadona drowned his voice. Mr. Birrell thumped with his stick. A dozen men made a rush forward. Mr. Manchester called for the police. Again Thornton pounded with his stick. More yells followed. The crowd arose. Chairs were shuffled across the floor, and in the midst of it all Capt. Chapman worked his way forward. The sight of him and vigorous pounding by Mr. Birrell restored a semblance of order.

"I protest," shouted Thornton, "against the sale of delegates in one district, and against four office holders voting."

Manchester Had the Votes.

General confusion followed. In the midst of it the result of the roll call was announced. Manchester had 59 votes. Thornton had 54. Mr. Birrell declared Manchester the temporary Chairman. He stepped into Mr. Birrell's place and took the cane which was doing duty as a gavel. Thornton, with his stick, disputed Manchester's right to preside. The two got their shoulders together and began a struggle. Both pounded with their canes.

The crowd arose and shouted:

"Thornton is Chairman!"

"Manchester is Chairman!"

Capt. Chapman again came to the front, and, with his stick, pounded for order.

"Put this man out!" shouted Manchester, pointing to Thornton.

"I am Chairman! I am Chairman!" shouted Thornton.

The crowd yelled louder than ever, and made a rush forward, each to defend his friend. When Capt. Chapman had restored order he said:

Capt. Chapman's Ultimatum.

"I don't know which is Chairman. You may settle it between yourselves, or take it to the courts. I have no authority on that question, but if this row is not stopped I will clear the place!"

Fifteen policemen made their way through the struggling, shouting crowd, ready to make good the Captain's word. The noise subsided a bit, and in the next five minutes, amid such a babel that little could be heard distinctly, it was decided that Thornton's protests should go to the Committee on Credentials. Thornton was beaten. Manchester appointed this committee, which was headed by W. H. Morton. Thornton left the presiding officer's desk and rallied his followers at one side.

They went through the form of nominating eight delegates to the County Committee. Thornton headed the list. The Committee on Credentials proceeded in orderly fashion, reported in about fifteen minutes, and then, after a speech by M. J. McCann, elected the ticket headed by Manchester. As the vote was about to be taken, Thornton shouted: "Thornton men do not vote." They did not.

Contest in the Twenty-third.

There was a contest for the district leadership in the Twenty-third District between the friends of Herman B. Wilson and Julius M. Mayer on one side and Moses M. McKee and Alderman Woodward on the other. Gen. Michael Kerwin was a candidate on the McKee ticket. On the first test of strength the McKee faction won by a vote of 91 to 89. The question was as to an open or secret ballot, and the latter was decided upon. The convention lasted until about midnight, and resulted in the election of five McKee men and three Wilson-Mayer men.

Some of the conventions adopted resolutions indorsing Mr. Platt for the United States Senate, and a few passed resolutions of sympathy with the Cubans. Edward Lauterbach was placed on the ticket in two districts. In each he was one of the successful candidates.

The New Committee.

The following are the members of the new County Committee:

Districts.	
1.	M. H. Healey, J. F. Conway, A. Ballesandro, P. Ewald.
2.	Denis Shea, Simon Ganin, Aug. Sbarbaro, H. Nathan.
3.	Fred Haldy, W. H. Michales, G. N. Wilson, L. J. Hoeninger, J. Von Gerichetan
4.	John J. Collins, Benjamin Signal, John P. Denny, David Kidney, James Shea.
5.	C. Van Cott, J. McKeever, Lispenard Stewart, R. A. Carregan, L. L. Van Allen, G. Gregory, J. Pangburn.
6.	George W. Wagner, John Moran, Thomas J. Lanniy, Counte A. Diaz.
7.	George B. Deane, F. B. Miller, E. M. Fisher, W. C. Baxter, John Harmon, Thomas Reid.
8.	Charles H. Murray, Otto A. Rosalsky, Louis C. Ohl, Charles Dress.
9.	F. S. Gibbs, L. D. Richards, T. J. Clarke, W. Halpin, J. J. Duffy, A. Ferguson.
10.	S. A. Saucier, C. Ratnfelder, J. J. Kumb, F. Eldmann, William Abrens, H. C. Botty,
11.	Jacob Fowler, E. C. Lee, F. H. Graf, J. P. McCabe, W. Breithaupt.
12.	R. Maas, H. Katz, J. Neustad, M. Kopp.
13.	H. Joveshof, R. Brenner, Samuel Gottschaf, D. Mellon, W. Corbitt.
14.	F. J. Drummond, J. F. Degnan, D. J. Naughtin, J. Bittner, J. P. O'Connor.
15.	G. Scholer, J. J. Riddell, C. E. Mott, C. Alheidt, G. W. Bleezarde.
16.	W. Volkel, B. Weiss, F. McGuire, W. W. Lyon, A. Burrman.
17.	John Reisenweber, D. Frank Lloyd, Howard Wilson, William Kummer, William C. McMunn.
18.	T. F. McGowan, William Rabe, J. P. Kilker, W. F. Searing, H. Bossert.
19.	George R. Bidwell, Charles N. Taintor, Julius H. Seymour, Frank H. Platt, Frank K. Kohler, John J. Hahn, Henry J. Miller, Malcolm L. Bridgman, Henry Cunningham.
20.	J. J. Doubleday, H. Couchman, A. F. Haenlev, R. W. Hall, G. Featherston.
21.	A. Gruber, W. J. Gage, C. L. Hunter, J. J. Flanagan, G. W. Kline, W. Loun, J. Rau, C. P. Rattery, F. L. Simpson, J. H. Hanna,
22.	C. K. Lexow, Jacob Kohn, John F. Sohl, Charles Shongood.
23.	M. M. McKee, W. Montgomery, R. H. Jackman, F. F. Potter, C. W. Lewis, F. J. Woster, J. M. Mayer, G. Shoemaker.
24.	Smith Pine, Moritz Mayer, W. S. Stephenson, H. A. Underwood.
25.	G. R. Manchester, Henry Birrell, C. N. Swift, E. F. Wright, W. H. Coyle, M. G. McCann, C. A. Sims, C. A. Hess.
26.	Jastrow Alexander, I. P. Oberndorfer, John Tinsley, Frank A. Sovak, J. Philip Berg.
27.	E. V. Buck, W. N. Hoag, E. Berry Wall, W. A. Copp, D. F. Myers, C. W. Zearing, C. F. Butler.
28.	Edward Lauterbach, H. H. Guttman, M. M. Smith, J. Mendel, Aug. Hildebrand.
29.	E. Lauterbach, James Yereance, J. S. Wise, J. V. B. Clarkson, W. R. Benjamin, Lloyd Collis, N. A. Elsberg, A. T. Mason.
30.	Ambore O'Neal, James Cantwell, Max Friedman, W. A. Gibson, Henry Roth, B. Schwab.
31.	George H. Sutton, George Young, Frank McCabe, Lincoln A. Stuart, Washington Wins David Friedsam, Edward Trayor, George F. Picken, Thomas J. Ellison Jacob Newman.
32.	I. Newman, F. Horn, O. I. Wise, Charles McClure, J. F. Hanley, James O'Brien.
33.	William B. Miller, T. E. Sturgeon, F. B. Hugomeyer, Charles E. Lewis, John Thomas.
34.	A. S. Van Ordan, J. A. Simonds, J. Gustavson, W. J. O'Brien, J. Johnson, H. E. Eddy, C. G. Stuerer, T. Lomax, C. Chasman.
35.	Ernest Hall, C. A. Becker, Julius H. Fox, Sumpter L. Happy, William N. Newroth, Charles Reed, Anthony Stumpf, Charles Cronin, Angus Cowan, Alvin Phelps, Samuel Miller.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' FAIR

Chauncey M. Depew Formally Opened It at Madison Square Garden.

The fair of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association at the Madison Square Garden was opened last night. A very large crowd inaugurated it informally long before 8 o'clock arrived. The amphitheatre of the Garden is filled with artistically arranged booths, and decorations overplentiful.

Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, President of the association, called the assemblage to order at 8:19. He said: "Every dollar derived from this fair will be devoted to the completion of the home in Binghamton, a place of rest for worn-out and indigent traveling men."

Cheer after cheer greeted Mr. Depew, the honorary President. His speech was a happy one. One moment he had his hearers laughing at a "drummer's yarn," and the next cheering at some burst of eloquence. When he said "I have assisted at many such functions, I have opened hospitals and colleges, I have attended fairs in aid of Armenia and Cuba. God bless her—" he was interrupted by the greatest cheering of the evening.

Job Hedges represented Mayor Strong, the honorary Vice President, who was unable to attend. He made a short speech.

The fair is under the direction of Col. A. B. De Frece, assisted by the Commercial Travelers' Association. The honorary officers, in addition to those named, are: Second Vice President—Roswell P. Flower; Secretary—R. G. Dun; Treasurer—George E. Lauterbach; Lady Chairman—Mrs. T. C. Platt.

AT THE HOTELS.

—L. Z. Leiter of Chicago is at the Astor.

—Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, Washington, is at the Windsor.

—Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army, is at the Everett.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, is at the Netherland.

—Ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio and C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d, of Troy are at the Waldorf.

—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica, are at the Hoffman.

—Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, Calvin Wells of Pittsburg, and Eugene Tompkins of Boston, are at the Holland.

—Mayor John Boyd Thacher, ex-Mayor James H. Manning, and Simeon Holroyd of Albany are at the Gilsey.

—Everett O. Fisk of Boston, T. W. Royce of Washington, and E. B. Sanford of New Haven are at the Grand Union.

—Alexander Geddes of Chicago, Henry B. Dalton of Boston, and A. B. Lovejoy of Philadelphia are at the Albemarle.

—F. D. Hennessy of Syracuse, R. E. Lyon of Baltimore, R. E. Hill of Chicago, and B. B. Parham of New Orleans are at the Marlborough.

—B. H. Birney of Chicago, J. T. Ford of Baltimore, G. T. Wiley of Portland, Me., and N. H. Ryan of Albany are at the Metropole.

—George F. Loring of Boston, J. F. Blanchard of Syracuse, and William M. Newton and William H. Low of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—William H. Murray of Philadelphia, Joseph H. Clement of Schnectady, G. L. Bates of Boston, and O. S. Richards of Detroit are at the St. Denis.

—Henry W. Box and M. E. Taber of Buffalo, C. H. Webster of Rochester, J. A. Robbins of Chicago, and C. B. Clarkson of Baltimore are at the Imperial.

—Amasa J. Parker of Albany, Major James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, and Clinton B. Davis and James L. Howard of Connecticut, are at the Murray Hill.

—Arthur B. Emmons of Newport, G. E. Herrick of Cleveland, Joseph Stone and Francis Peabody, Jr., of Boston, and Daniel W. Hopper of Baltimore are at the Manhattan.

—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Congressman Charles J. Boatner of Louisiana, ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New Hampshire, ex-Senator John I. Gilbert of Malone, N. Y., and Macgrane Coxe, United States Minister to Guatemala, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Grover Flint of New York, J. H. Goodell of London, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Alden of Madison, N. J.; Captain and Lady Rose Riveria, Florida; William Fletcher, Morristown, N. J.; the Hon. and Mrs. Victor Stanley, England; Arthur Dean, New York, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; A. I. J. Alkut, millinery, 57 White Street.

—Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston Mass.; W. H. Young, underwear and hosiery; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Cook & Hills, Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Frank, A. B., & Co., San Antonio, Texas; A. B. Frank, dry goods and notions, 34 Thomas Street.

—Hargadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. McKittrick, domestics, 115 Worth Street.

—Hengerer, William C., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Horne, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Greene, rugs; 46 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

—Lodge, B., Jr., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Lodge, knit goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Mackey, Nisbet Company, Evansville, Ind.; Mr. Davidson, notions; D. Nisbet, white goods; 51 Leonard Street.

—Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. Murray, underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Neal, cloths and carpets, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; P. W. Kern, domestics and woolens, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 120 Franklin Street.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, zephyrs; Hoffman House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing, 70 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Philip F. Meschutt.

"Take a dinner at the Astor,
Coffee at Meschutt's."

So ran the refrain of one of the popular songs of the early war time. Meschutt's place was down on Fulton Street, and Philip F. Meschutt was known among Bohemians as one of the cheery hosts of the lower city. This restaurateur of bygone days died at his home, 244 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, yesterday at the age of seventy-four, from debility incident to old age. His death will recall to old New Yorkers many pleasant memories of antebellum days.

Mr. Meschutt and his brother were pioneers in the coffee and cake business in this city. They opened a small place in the basement of 49 Bowery, opposite the Bowery Theatre, in 1848. Their bill of fare included only coffee and cake at 6 cents, and pie at 4 cents per cut. In this place the old actors who frequented the Bowery in its prime would gather. Thomas Hamblin, John R. Scott, Edward Eddy, William Mitchell, "Ben" Baker, and Frank Chanfrau were among the customers.

The brothers soon branched out and established a place at the northwest corner of Broadway and Howard Street. There a large dining saloon was provided, but the coffee-and-cake business was still found to be most popular. Actors, sporting men, volunteer firemen, and other bohemians found there a congenial atmosphere, and it was one of their recognized resorts.

It was there that Chanfrau found the original of "Mose," the New York fireman, he made famous on the stage. It was there, also, that one of the old songs, which lasted over twenty years, had its start. Dan Bryant, the minstrel, was in the restaurant one day, when an impecunious stranger came in, looked over the bill of fare, and ended by ordering one fish ball. When it was served, the stranger asked for bread. Then came the inspiration for the familiar lines:

"The waiter roared throughout the hall,
'We don't give bread with one fishball!'"

The brothers established a place at 595 Broadway, under Lafayette Hall, another on Chatham Street, and another on Fulton Street. These were all in a flourishing condition when the war broke out. D. C. Meschutt went to the war as Captain of Company D, Seventy-first New York Volunteers. In 1863 the brothers sold their business because of the war-time high prices. D. C. Meschutt went to Brooklyn and Philip F. Meschutt went to Jersey City, where he established a restaurant at 100 Montgomery Street. He built a hotel at 90 Montgomery Street, and opened it in 1892, and the next year turned his business over to his sons George F. and William. His son Philip F. is a coal merchant. He leaves also a widow and a daughter.

William Prichard Robeson.

The death of William Prichard Robeson was announced yesterday by President Eames of the Stock Exchange, of which he became a member May 3, 1869. Mr. Robeson was fifty-three years old. His father was a physician, who married one of the daughters of Prof. Nathaniel W. Taylor of Yale College. He lost his parents early, and was brought up as a member of the family of Prof. C. A. Goodrich of New Haven.

He came to New York when a youth, and learned business methods in a mercantile house before entering the Stock Exchange. Forming a partnership with George H. Mills and Albert H. Smith, under the style of Mills, Robeson & Smith, with Mr. Robeson as the Stock Exchange member, the firm was doing an excellent business in the unquiet Autumn of 1890, when it came to grief. Smith confessed to irregular practices, by which the firm lost $275,000. The rule of the Exchange compelled the suspension of Mr. Robeson.

He was reinstated in September, 1893, and transacted business, mainly in Sugar, until last September, when his health compelled him to remain at home. In spite of the utmost kindness extended by his brother stock brokers and fair prosperity, he never rallied from the shock of Smith's confession and the ruin of his firm. He had a desk in the office of Percival R. Irving, at 67 Exchange Place, and yesterday morning at his home, 35 Garden Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Robeson married a daughter of the late William Kent of Brooklyn, who, with two sons and two daughters, survives him.

David L. Barnes.

David Leonard Barnes, well-known as a consulting engineer, died in this city yesterday. For the last year he had been connected with the Baldwin-Westinghouse combination. He designed a set of standard electric locomotives for a variety of services, and two or three of these locomotives have already been built. He was a consulting engineer, with his principal office in Chicago, and with a large practice covering mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering. During the completion and equipment of the "Alley" Elevated Railroad, in Chicago, he acted as consulting engineer for that road. For about eight years he has been one of the editorial staff of The Railroad Gazette of New York. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers, (London,) the Western Society of Engineers, and various other scientific and technical bodies. He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Engineers' Club of New York. He was born near Providence, R. I., Aug. 23, 1858, and was educated at Brown University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and had received the degree of Master of Arts from Brown University.

Andros B. Stone.

Andros B. Stone, President of the A. B. Stone Construction Company, 156 Fifth Avenue, died suddenly last night in his apartments, at the Valencia, 150 Central Park West. Mr. Stone had been ailing for some time, but was attending to business. While dining with his daughter in their rooms last night he was suddenly taken ill. Dr. Chambers was hastily summoned, but when he arrived Mr. Stone had died. Mr. Stone was a well-known railroad contractor. He was about sixty-five years old. He lived with his daughter, Mrs. Marlborough, at the above address for the last twelve years. His death is thought to have been due to heart failure.

William Haviland.

William Haviland died very suddenly last night of heart failure at his home, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street. He was seventy-five years old, and had served as Clerk of the Superior Court in New York for thirty-five years. For the past twelve years he has lived at 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, where his wife died eight years ago. The members of his immediate family are his daughter, Miss Haviland, and his stepson, R. Davis, both of whom were with him at his death. His sister is the wife of Dr. Weed of the Bedford, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Dr. James McGirk Bunn.

Dr. James McGirk Bunn died yesterday at his home in Altoona, Penn. He was born at Shippensburg, Penn., Jan. 31, 1827, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, when twenty-one years of age. In 1871 he studied the eclectic system of medicine. For years he had been President of the National Eclectic Biological Society of New York City.

Obituary Notes.

—First Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, Seventh Cavalry, died yesterday at San Bernardino Ranche, Arizona, of pneumonia.

—Edward Winslow Lincoln of Worcester died yesterday. He was the son of Levi Lincoln, once Governor of Massachusetts.

—George Cheetham died at his home, 254 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Monday of Bright's disease. He was seventy-three years old, born in Hudson, N. Y., and had lived for the last forty-six years in Brooklyn, where he was engaged in the book business. He leaves a niece and a sister. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

—Wolf Rosenfeld died last Sunday at the residence of his son, N. Rosenfeld, 180 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, after a brief illness. He was born in Germany in 1822 and came to this country twelve years ago. He had since resided with his son, who is a member of the firm of La Grassa & Rosenfeld, 196 Maiden Lane. The funeral took place yesterday, the interment being in Greenwood Cemetery.

—M. C. Dillebs, a pioneer journalist of San Francisco, died in San Francisco Monday at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. Dillebs was a native of Boston, and went to California in 1850. He soon tired of mining, and began writing for The Times, Mirror, and later for The Democratic Press. In 1870 he joined the staff of The Bulletin, and remained with that paper until January, 1895. Five daughters and a son survive him.

LEFEVRE ON FRENCH SONGS.

Lecture at Metropolitan Opera Musicale—Calve and Theo Sing.

An unusually attractive musical programme was presented at the Fourth Metropolitan Opera matinée musicale at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon.

Mme. Théo made her second appearance in this country. Her selections were "Belle Rose du Rosier Blanc," "Le Bois Charmant," "Ah! le bel oiseau, Mamam," "Les Cloches de Nantes," and the duos "Au Clair de la Lune" and "Colinette," with M. de Gogorza. "Dis Moi que tu M'aimes" and "Printemps Dernier" were M. de Gogorza's pleasing ditties. A chaminade trio of violin, 'cello, and piano, by Paul and Franz Listemann and Victor Beigle followed.

M. Maurice Lefevre spoke against what he pronounced the prevailing idea of Americans that French ditties are fit only for music halls. "Song is a potent factor in the life of nations," he said, "and a most important one in the life of France. At every stage of its history France has expressed its sorrows and its joys through this medium. Folk-lore has found in France numerous adepts, and no pains have been spared to gather from the lips of its peasantry the ancient and unwritten songs that have withstood the withering touch of time. By these songs of love and war one can best study the French soul. They disclose its bravery, its cheeriness, its wit, not the vulgarity and immorality which, in the blatant effusions of the day, are thrust forward as representative and exclusive products of French art."

Mme. Calvé's selections, which followed, were David's "Air du Mysoli," J. Tiersot

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Prospects for Reorganization of Louisville, New Albany and Chicago.

Speaking of the suit instituted on Monday at the Federal court at Indianapolis by attorneys for the Central Trust Company of this city against the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, Henry W. Poor, a member of the Bondholders' Committee of the road, said yesterday:

"The notice published in the papers of a new application for a receiver of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, at Indianapolis, merely presents another phase of the pending foreclosure of the Olcott Committee, occasioned by the appearance now of the Trustees of the Car Trust Mortgage, asking that they be made parties to the suit, to which now all the liens are parties. The Trustees of the consolidated sixes and the general fives have already been admitted to the suit, but default upon the one-million-dollar car trust mortgage was not made until Dec. 1, and therefore the Trustees were not in position to ask to be admitted to the suit until now. Their appearance and admission consolidate into the suit in the United States court all interests, promising a very speedy and successful reorganization, as the deposit of all classes of bonds has been practically absolutely unanimous."

ELECTRIC STATION AT BERLIN.

Contracts for It Signed by the New Haven Road.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—Contracts for the construction of an electric power station at Berlin, which were spoken of in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, have been signed. The plant will be the biggest of its kind known to the electric world. The electrical equipment of the Nantasket branch by the Consolidated Road was the first step toward the operation of the trunk line by electricity, and the construction of this immense power station at Berlin is the second.

The new plant will be supplied with the best and most modern apparatus. It will from a central point operate the Berlin and Middletown branches and the New England tracks from New Britain to Hartford. It will also operate the electric system in Meriden, and light all the railway stations, including the one at Hartford. This will be the first electric plant which has ever operated lines running in four different directions.

The railroad officials in this country and in Europe have been watching closely each step taken by the Consolidated Road toward the adoption of electricity for motive power. A number of Western roads are now in consultation with the officials of the Consolidated, with a view to introducing electricity on their lines.

Lehigh Valley's Growth.

One of the Lehigh Valley Railroad's oldest officials recalls the fact that that line was one of the first to use steel rails. The road was started in 1855, and about eight years afterward the company bought some foreign steel rails and put them down. In 1870 the steel-rail industry had secured a firm foothold in the United States, and the Lehigh Valley management gave several contracts to the American manufacturers. When the Lehigh Valley Road was opened its equipment included four locomotives. Now there are 600 locomotives in operation on the system. The Lehigh Valley came into control of the extensive coal lands near Beaver Meadow, Penn., in the following manner: On July 8, 1864, the Beaver Meadow line was acquired by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This was a double track extending from East Mauch Chunk to Penn Haven, and thence to Beaver Meadow, and by its various branches to the valuable mines in Carbon and Schuylkill Counties.

Mine Workers to Meet.

One of the most important meetings yet held by the United Mine Workers of America will be the annual convention which will begin in Columbus, Ohio, on the second Tuesday in January. Action will have to be taken on the existing conditions in the Pittsburg and Hocking Valley fields, and the question of the low and thick vein districts will also be considered. Efforts will be made to reconcile the conflict that has developed between those two interests. It is feared that the problem will be a hard one to solve. The miners put the claim that the thin veins require more work to produce a ton of coal than the thick veins, but that it sells for more money per ton in the open market. On the other hand the operators assert that nature has given the thick vein districts certain advantages that they are by equity entitled to in view of the fact that the product sells for less money because it produces less steam per ton.

Engines Must Not Waste Coal.

Joseph Billingham, Master Mechanic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has issued a circular to engine men admonishing them against the waste of coal. Among other things he says: "As near as it can be figured it has been shown that when an engine blows off, the waste of steam amounts to the consumption of one-fourth pound of coal for each second it continues, or about a shovelful of coal per minute from the tank, and it should be borne in mind that if an engine is allowed to blow off, it amounts to practically the same thing and costs just as much money. The fireman should watch the engineer and water closely, as the engineer is sometimes compelled to put water into the boiler to prevent steam blowing off, and at this time no coal should be used, as it is a waste."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The application to remove H. Walter Webb as receiver of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad has been denied.

—All the Directors of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad were re-elected at the annual meeting at Kansas City on Saturday.

—The twenty-eight miles of electric road between Fort Wayne to Wawasee Lake, Ind., are to cost $275,000. The contract was given to Chicago men.

—The War Department has given permission to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to construct a bridge at the upper part of Bridgeport Harbor, near to and south of the present bridge.

—The lease of the Boston Subway to the West End Street Railway Company was ratified yesterday by a vote of 115,685 to 120 shares. The lease must now be approved by the Massachusetts Railroad Commission.

—A story is told that prominent residents of Naugatuck, Conn., will petition the next legislature for a charter to build a trolley line from that town to Middlebury and Lake Quassapaug, returning via Millville, forming a belt line.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company has purchased the belongings of the Past Power and Heating Company. The Wauwatosa Electric Railway is included in the transaction. The price is between $600,000 and $800,000.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has now the right of way for the four tracks through New Brunswick by the purchase of the Carter property on Washington Street. The work of elevating the tracks is to be begun shortly.

—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will soon have an outlet for Jamestown business, the tracks of the Jamestown and Lake Erie Railway having been connected with the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad.

—The Flint and Père Marquette Railroad experiences the results expected from the completion of the extension from Monroe to Toledo. It has improved the eastern connections, and there has been no blockade at the docks such as there was last season.

—Preliminary surveys have been made for the Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak and Cripple Creek Railroad. It will be forty miles long, and grading will be begun with the new year. Surveys are going on for a road of fifty miles between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek.

—A hearing will be given by the State Railroad Commission Dec. 22, at the Chamber of Commerce, on the application of the Perry, Livingston and Wyoming Railway Company for permission to build its steam road to run from Perry, Wyoming County, to Greggsville, Livingston County.

—On the plan set forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES, employes of the Illinois Central Railroad are fast becoming owners of the company's stock. One-fourth of them now possess the securities, and applications for stock average 300 a month. The plan of investment was devised by President Stuyvesant Fish.

—At the annual meeting yesterday of the Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad Company these Directors were chosen: W. R. Taylor, John W. Brock, W. W. Gibbs, Charlemagne Tower, A. A. McLeod, H. O. Seligman, James Armstrong, J. H. Appleton, C. E. Gross, J. O. Phelps, Henry Gay, E. W. Spurr, and Daniel L. Freeman.

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PIANOS

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WANTS AN ACCOUNTING.

William H. Durant Sued by His Sister, Mrs. Rose.

The trial of a suit brought by Mrs. C. H. M. Rose against her brother, William H. Durant, for an accounting of his administration of the estate of their father, Dr. Thomas C. Durant, was begun before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Parsons, Shephard & Ogden and Lucius N. Palmer appeared as counsel for Mrs. Rose, while Joseph H. Choate appeared for Mr. Durant.

Dr. Thomas C. Durant was Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1870 organized the Adirondack Railway Company. He also operated extensively in Adirondack lands. Dr. Durant died in North Creek Oct. 5, 1885. He left a wife, son, and daughter. The latter went to Europe soon after her father's death, and in 1891 married Arthur B. Freiberg. After his death she married Mr. Rose.

Mrs. Rose alleges that her father died intestate, leaving property valued at $2,000,000. For business reasons unknown to her, very little of this property was in her father's name when he died. W. H. Durant made an accounting on $4,000 of the estate. She claims that by a verbal agreement her brother was to close up the balance of the estate, and she alleges that he did so, realizing more than $1,000,000, for which he has failed to account.

Mr. Durant, who is a well-known New Yorker and a member of the Metropolitan Club, the New York, Seawanhaka, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, and owns the steam yacht Utowana, denies his sister's charges. He asserts that he did not assume the responsibilities for his sister other than those for which he has accounted.

The first witness yesterday was Hezekiah Bissell, chief engineer of the Boston and Maine Railroad. He testified that he had known Dr. Durant and described his Adirondack property. Mrs. Rose was the next witness. She said that she had received an income after her father's death of $100 a month, and subsequently $200 a month. Once her brother had given her $20,000, and threatened to cut her income off entirely if she inquired into his affairs. She was still on the stand when court adjourned.

COLUMBIA ALUMNI MEET.

A Plaster Model of the University Hall an Attraction.

The reunion of the alumni of Columbia University at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night brought together the largest number of the alumni who ever met on such an occasion. Nearly 300 of them sat down to dinner. Prof. Van Amringe presided. At his right and left on the dais were President Low, William E. Dodge, James C. Carter, representing Harvard; John L. Cadwalader, representing Princeton; Dr. M. Allen Starr, Frederick J. de Peyster, F. J. Loubat, Edward Mitchell, William Allen Smith, and Ellis H. Roberts.

A large plaster model of the new University Hall was exhibited and created the liveliest interest. The preparatory study for the decorative frieze of the rotunda of the new library designed by Robert V. V. Sewell, and representing scenes from "Canterbury Tales," was also on view, and gave some idea of the proposed artistic embellishment of that building.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW ENGLAND, threatening weather, probably snow or sleet, continued cold northeasterly winds, dangerous gales on the coast.

EASTERN NEW YORK, threatening weather, with snow or sleet, continued northerly winds, dangerous on the coast, winds of hurricane velocity near to and off the coast. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, threatening weather and snow or sleet, continued cold northerly winds, dangerous on the coast.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, snow or sleet in the early morning, followed by clearing weather during the day, with temperature about freezing, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather, continued cold northwesterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair during the day, with continued cold northwesterly winds. GEORGIA, generally fair during the day, cold northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, followed by fair weather, colder in northern portion, northwesterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, warmer in northern portion. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, generally fair, easterly to southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, slightly warmer, fair weather, winds shifting to southerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, slight rise in temperature, westerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, light rain or snow, followed by fair weather, cold northerly winds. WESTERN NEW YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy weather and snow, clearing in Western Pennsylvania during the day, brisk northerly winds. OHIO, fair, preceded by snow in northern and eastern portions, fresh to brisk northerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, cloudy and threatening in the morning, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by snow in eastern portion, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to easterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly warmer, light southeasterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, except in extreme northern portion, local snows, light southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. IOWA, generally fair, slightly warmer, easterly to southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair in southern, local snows in northern portion, southeasterly winds.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, southerly winds. NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather and probably local snows, easterly to southerly winds, warmer in eastern portions. COLORADO, cloudy, followed by fair weather, southerly winds, warmer. WYOMING, partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds. MONTANA, local snows, variable winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Morehead City to Eastport.

J. A. R. ELLIOTT CHALLENGED.

J. D. Gay of Kentucky Wants to Shoot 100 Live Birds with Him.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—J. D. Gay of Pine Grove, Ky., champion wing shot of the State, has challenged J. A. R. Elliott, champion live-bird shot of America, to shoot him a match at 100 live birds for $100 and net gate receipts, the match to take place in Louisville on the grounds of the Kentucky Gun Club, between Dec. 20 and Jan. 10.

Gay stipulates in his challenge, that Elliott is to shoot at 31 yards' rise and use a Winchester repeating shotgun, while he is to shoot at 29 yards' rise and use his choice of gun.

Elliott has signified his intention of accepting the challenge.

The Poolrooms Will Open Again.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—In a decision rendered to-day by the Supreme Court at Jefferson City the poolroom law of 1895 is declared unconstitutional, and the State of Missouri is now without a race betting law. The effect of the decision will be to reopen all poolrooms which have been closed during the last two years, and will also result in the abandonment of the two Winter race tracks now in operation here, as the owners declare they cannot compete with poolrooms.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

—The Entertainment Committee of the Iroquois Wheelmen of Jersey City has secured a first-class list of entertainers for the first "members' smoker," which will be held at the clubhouse Saturday evening, Dec. 26.

—The annual meeting of the New Jersey Division of the League will be held at the Central Hotel in Newark to-morrow evening. The delegates to the National Assembly will be elected, and the new Chief Consul, Mr. Kircker of Paterson, will preside.

—A decided novelty at the National Cycle Show will be the exhibition of poster designs suitable for catalogue covers. The Cycle Board of Trade, at the suggestion of Julius Harder, the old-time athlete, offered two first prizes of $150 each, and two second prizes of $50 each for a competition in this line, and artists all over the country have interested themselves in the matter. The display will doubtless prove attractive. Two of the designs will be selected for the New York and Chicago show catalogues.

—Nearly 800 spaces have been rented for the coming cycle show in Grand Central Palace, and had there been 1,000 available when the plans were opened the entire number could have been sold. "The demand," says Secretary Franks, "has been unprecedented, as can be inferred when it is known that there were only 350 spaces at the last show."

BASFORD ON THE STAND.

Alleged Counterfeiter Says He Was Only Experimenting with Paper.

The Government concluded its case against Henry T. Basford and Edward Tompkins, the alleged counterfeiters, before Judge Brown in the United States Supreme Court yesterday. The Secret Service agents proved the meeting of Basford and Tompkins in Smith & McNell's restaurant, and of the finding of counterfeit coin in the possession of the two.

In the afternoon Basford took the stand for the defense, and denied that he had talked with Tompkins about counterfeit coins in Smith & McNell's. He also claimed that he had been trying to invent a paper for checks from which the ink could not be erased, and that this was the secret work he was doing at his home in Brooklyn. The case was adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:18|Sun sets...4:34|Moon sets...4:05

HIGH WATER DEC. 16.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
5:22 A. M.	5:56 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
5:44 P. M.	6:16 P. M.	8:05 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 16.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
Asloun	Gibraltar	Nov. 29
Chicago City	Swansea	Dec. 1
Circassia	Glasgow	Dec. 4
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 9
Critic	Dundee	Dec. 1
El Mar	New Orleans	Dec. 10
Friesland	Antwerp	Dec. 5
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Marengo	Newcastle	Nov. 28
Manuka	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Martello	Hull	Nov. 30
Mohawk	London	Dec. 3
Norge	Christiansand	Dec. 3
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Dec. 10
Southwold	St. Lucia	Dec. 8
Starlight	Swansea	Nov. 27
Tauric	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 28
Whickham	Gibraltar	Nov. 28
Willehad	Bremen	Dec. 4
Yucatan	Havana	Dec. 12

THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

Dunstan	Para	Dec. 9
Edwin	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
Ems	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
Germanic	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Lahn	Bremen	Dec. 9
Sorrento	Hamburg	Dec. 3

FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Dec. 15
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 12
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 15
Idaho	London	Dec. 3
El Sol	New Orleans	Dec. 13
Mienia	Swansea	Dec. 4
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 6
Peconic	Gibraltar	Dec. 4

SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

Etruria	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Paris	Southampton	Dec. 12
Rhodora	Swansea	Dec. 4
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Dec. 6

SUNDAY, DEC. 20.

Alsatia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 6
La Gascogne	Havre	Dec. 12
Sorrento	Havre	Dec. 6
Torridon	Gibraltar	Dec. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Brattan	Dec. 16	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Trinidad	Dec. 16	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Dec. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	Dec. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Norwegian	Dec. 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hudson	Dec. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Adanrose	Dec.	Jeremie	24 State St.
Idaho	Dec. 19	London	22 State St.
Sarnia	Dec. 19	Naples	61 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bolivar	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hevelius	Dec. 19	Pern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gregory	Dec. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Valencia	Dec. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Dec. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Dec. 26	Havana	113 Broadway.
Werkendam	Dec. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Dec. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.

Arrived—New York, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

SS Tower Hill, (Br.,) Parsons, London Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Ville de Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Le Chaplein, Fort de France Nov. 27, La Guayra Dec. 1, Puerto Cabello 2d, Curacao 3d, Jacmel 5th, Port au Prince 7th, and Cape Haiti 9th, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Corcoro, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Dec. 1, in ballast to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Linnell, Hull Nov. 28, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Ausilio, (Ital.,) Cerase, Alicante, 45 days, with licorice to Weaver & Sterry, Limited; vessel to Punch, Edye & Co.

Brig Jennie Hulbert, Handy, Brunswick Nov. 27, with lumber to order; vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.; is bound for Portland.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Alleghany, from Kingston, &c., arrived at Quarantine at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Alderley, for Savannah; Bovic, for Liverpool; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; California, for Mediterranean ports; City of Kingston, for Port Antonio, Ja.; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Seminole, for Jacksonville; Pocahontas, for London; Spree, for Bremen via Southampton; Graphic, for Leith; Madiana, for Barbados, St. Vincent, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Asia, (Nor.,) Capt. Iversen, from Glasgow Nov. 29 for Mobile, has put into Falmouth in a leaky condition.

Bark Saluto, (Nor.,) Capt. Evardsen, from Batavia July 26, via Padang Sept. 14, and Table Bay Nov. 7, for New York, has arrived at Barbados, leaking.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Mediterranean ports for New York, passed St. Michaels Dec. 12.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from Mediterranean ports for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York Dec. 5 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York Dec. 5 for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Haig, from New York Nov. 11, arr. at Genoa Dec. 12.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Carroll, from New York Nov. 27, arr. at Manchester Dec. 13.

SS British Kink, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York Nov. 28, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 13.

SS Ingram, (Br.,) Capt. Stevenson, from New York Nov. 27, arr. at Cardiff to-day.

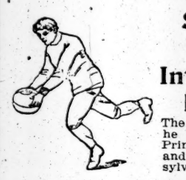
SS Turret Bay, (Br.,) Capt. Kiltgaard, from New York Nov. 28, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

SS Ixion, (Br.,) Capt. Nish, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Bonmohr, (Br.,) Capt. Le Boutillier, from New York for Aden, arr. at St. Michaels to-day.

SPORTING GOODS.

Suitable Christmas Presents For Boys.



Spalding's Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball.

The boy will feel happy if he gets the kind that Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and University of Pennsylvania use.

A Pair of

Peck & Snyder's Ice Skates.

He knows all about the Peck & Snyder skate and will only be satisfied with the best.

Spalding's Sweaters.

Just the kind for the boy if he skates, runs, or rides a bicycle. Spalding's Sweaters are superior sweaters.

Thousands of Other Suitable Presents.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau St.

Up-town Depot:
29, 31, 33 West Forty-second Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia*, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. Italian first cabin steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, and Jeremie, per steamship Delaware; at 1 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Catania, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Catania";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 1 PM for Port de Paix and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig, (letters for Inagua and Gonaives must be directed "per Schleswig.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevellius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevellius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Adanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adanrose";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad British, and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condai, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condai.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by mail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

MAILS FOR THE TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 19, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 12 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1896.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address. (Send Stamp.)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Florida. **St. Augustine,** Alcazar, ap. Open Nov. 14
do The Ponce de Leon, ap. " Jan. 20
do Hotel Cordova, ep. " .....
Ormond, The Ormond, ap. " Jan. 9
PalmBeach, Palm Bch Inn, ap. " Dec. 23
do Royal Poinciana, ap. " Jan. 16
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. " Jan. 1
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J....Hotel Lakewood, a. p., $5
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
Montgomery, Ala..Exchange Hotel, a.p., $3 up
Naples, Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
New Haven, Ct..Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p. $1 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s.e.cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Hanover, a.p.
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p.,

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"The objection a congregation in New Jersey makes to its pastor's taking for a wife a pretty eighteen-year-old girl only proves that Jersey is still a backwoods place. Every civilized country has grown out of the idea that a minister marries to suit any one's pleasure or convenience but his own," says a man who was a minister's son in those old and uncomfortable days when a salary of $300 or $400 a year paid for the service of a whole family. "I know what it means to be the servant of a congregation. A good many of my spare minutes, when I was a boy, were spent carrying the quilting frame from house to house and a bag called the missionary bag, because it contained all the implements used by the Ladies' Missionary Society at its regular gatherings. It was a big bag, and it seemed to me it weighed a ton, but I was the minister's son, and I had to carry it.

"I got straight with them occasionally, though. One of my duties was to blow the organ while the organist practiced on week days. That was not so bad, for I received a shiny five-cent piece for it each time, and there was some fun in it as well. Our organist was a real musician and he had a horror of discordant sounds. Consequently, as there was a squeaky board in the floor just under the bellows handle, it was great fun to keep it moving. 'Stop that noise!' he would shriek, nearly frantic, and come round to try pumping himself for a while. That made no difference, however, while I had my foot on the board. A congregation has nothing to do with a minister's family. If it cares to take a hand in choosing a minister's wife, let it give her an extra salary for such services as she may render."

***

In an up-town school for dramatic aspirants they have among the queries to be put to applicants for admission one which they say is of great importance. It is: "Are you married, single, or divorced?" It is not stated how many of the would-be professionals have reached the last-named condition at that early period in their career.

***

The Post Office is one of the most interesting departments in the big building in Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, which is the headquarters of the Salvation Army. It is a miniature affair, but it is as regularly kept as any Government office. The Salvation Army Post Office is a little room, perhaps six by eight feet. It has no outside windows, but the upper part of the partitions or walls of the room are of glass, and it is very light. The woodwork is ash, there are the regulation mail boxes, each marked with the name of the different departments in the building for the incoming mail, and a regular Post Office window, at which an anxious face appears every few minutes asking for a letter. There are separate compartments for the outgoing mail of the different departments in the building, and at night the Postmistress makes up her accounts and charges to each department the amount of postage it has used. Ensign Blackburn is the Postmistress, and she is most accommodating, for she stamps every letter that is sent in. She economizes on postage, and if two or three different letters are going to one outside division of the army she puts them all in one large envelope and they go together for one stamp. The little office is gayly decorated, portraits of Commander and Consul Booth-Tucker, dressed in the colors of the United States and of the army, being conspicuous. Post Office hours are from 9 to 4:30, and during that time Ensign Blackburn reigns supreme, no one being admitted except some favorite guest. "I even have written a letter for my patrons," she says. "There was one boy who was expecting a letter from Scotland. He kept asking for it, but it did not come. 'Why don't you write me one?' he said. So one day I wrote him a letter and put a stamp that had been used on the outside, and he thought he had a real letter. He liked it when he found what it was and came to tell me that it was very jolly."

***

It was hard for the woman and it was a trying position for the new conductor. It was in a Broadway car. The woman was comparatively young and was poorly dressed in simple mourning. She looked to be a gentlewoman. An old conductor was aboard the car giving the new man points. There had been a little trouble about the fares. The experienced conductor had taken the novice to task, and consequently he was more than usually anxious to keep straight in his further dealings with the passengers. It was then that the woman in black, who was carrying a number of parcels which showed through the openings labels of medicine bottles, handed him a quarter. "You did not give me my change," she said a minute later. "You gave me a nickel," said the conductor. Then there was trouble. The woman, who looked as if her purse might be empty if she lost that 20 cents, persisted, and the conductor was obdurate. There were tears in the woman's eyes as she left the car. "I shall go for my 20 cents if I walk to the office for it," she said. The other passengers were sympathetic, the new man looked as if he thought a conductor's life was a hard one, and there was a bored, superior look on the face of his coacher.

***

Almost every store in Chinatown, on Pell, Mott, and Doyers Strets, is a private Post Office. Around the desks, which stand in each store near the entrance, are screens of heavy wire work, and upon these are fastened letters directed in straggling handwriting to different Chinamen who may live in the vicinity or even in Brooklyn or New Jersey. For convenience the letters are directed in the care of the proprietors of the stores. From time to time a Celestial strolls in, examines the mail exposed to view in this fgashion, and takes a letter if he finds one belonging to him.

***

Four men in a Broadway car yesterday were much interested in a walking stick belonging to one of their number. It was a rough stick of some dark wood. The handle was the striking part of it. The owner declared that it was entirely original in design and make-up, and that mother-er-pearl had never been used in that form before. The whole handle or crook and upper part of the stick appeared to be of solid mother-of-pearl. The stick was tipped with silver, which formed a pattern down the sides of the mother-of-pearl and clasped it here and there with little ornamental silver bands. A finish to the top of the stick was given by ornamental sprays of silver, which extended several inches down from the pearl. At a guess, the cost of the stick was put at $100.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or WAIT on Lady.—Best city reference. 312 West 54th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; city or country; by day, week, or month; thorough good cook; understands all kinds baking; best city reference. Call for two days, 531 3d Av.; ring bell twice.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a respectable young woman in private family as cook, washer, and ironer. 206 East 77th St.; ring Gilbert's bell.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; all kinds of French cooking; company dinner, luncheon; by the day or week; has best of reference. 216 West 36th St., second bell.

COOK.—As cook in a small family; city or country; good baker; would do plain washing; good home and small wages; reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK, &c.—By a neat young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a fully experienced cook in a private family; two years' best city reference; city or country. 37 East 50th St.; janitor.

COOK.—By German girl as good German-American cook. 155 West 27th St., first floor.

Companions.

COMPANION or MAID.—By an Englishwoman of refinement as companion or maid to a lady, or any position of trust; good reader; excellent seamstress, packer, traveler, and sailor; highest of references. F. S., 60 Clinton Place, 8th St., 5th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day; first-class references; remodels evening dresses a specialty. Louise, 358 West 45th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 181 West 22d St.

Housekeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—A bookkeeper wants position, temporary or permanent; experienced in mercantile, manufacturing, newspaper, estate, and receivers' accounts; understands German. Accountant, 320 East 35d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady and her daughter would take charge of a gentleman's house; considerate treatment preferred to high salary; widower with children preferred. M. E. A., Box 85, Jamaica, N. Y.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as lady's maid; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler; take charge ladies' wardrobe; best city references. C. D., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent seamstress, dressmaker; would take charge of child two or three years old; best city reference. Juliette, care of Mrs. White, 2,210 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city reference. M. G., 208 East 48th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl as maid and seamstress, or to grown children; willing to go any distance; excellent reference. 419 West 27th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent French maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best references. A. R., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By laundress, or would do plain cooking in a private family; would be found willing and obliging; city references. 352 West 12th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; good city reference; no cards unless fare paid. 119 East 53d St.; ring five times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; daily or weekly; last employer seen. 429 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress by respectable girl; excellent reference. 519 Lexington Av., care of Ainsworth.

LAUNDRESS.—Swedish; excellent; by the day in private families. Olson, 141 Amsterdam Av.

Nurses

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent and trustworthy young woman as infant's nurse or to growing child; city, country, or travel; best of reference. 10 West 44th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as first-class seamstress by day; understands dressmaking and all family sewing; $1.25 per day. Miss K. Driscoll, 183 Lexington Av. No cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl, Canadian, as good seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; references. 224 East 40th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By very capable family seamstress; good dressmaker; by day; references. Stamm, 3 Milligan Place.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS.—By young couple; no children; understand renting and collecting; excellent references. Alton, 243 West 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; several years' excellent references from one place; other good recommendations as to character and capability; perfectly sober and trustworthy; tall and of neat appearance. Bonzon, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman (24) as butler or second man; first-class references as to ability, character, &c. George Thompson, care of Mrs. Devanne, 200 West 41st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—Belgian; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. N., 388 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By well-appearing man, (married;) competent and reliable; experienced, careful driver; highest city references; last employer can be seen. F. P., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 311 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; city or country. Apply at present employer's, F. Bailey, 71 Worth St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. J. M., 17 East 52d St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Swede; single; strictly temperate; highly recommended and thoroughly experienced. 233 East 32d St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By a reliable colored man as furnaceman on the east side, neighborhood from 31st to 42d St.; first-class references from present employer. Advertiser, 319 West 39th St., rear house.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN and WAITER.—By a young Frenchman in a private family; speaks little English; very willing and obliging; good city reference. Meylan, 271 7th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED, gives massage and magnetic treatment satisfactorily; French system. Address Hygiene, 753 6th Av.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE COVERED TRUCKS and Horses.—Can give reference. T. Smith, 350 West 12th St.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, 24, WISHES STEADY situation at anything; plumber by trade. Cook, 350 East 33d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook and laundress; also chambermaid and waitress; to do the work of a small family in a private house; must be tidy, neat, competent, and obliging; unquestionable personal reference must be given; wages, $20. Address, with full particulars, M. M. M., 251 Columbus Av.

WANTED—First-class Protestant waitress; also a laundress; for an American family; must be competent and have city reference from last employer. Call Wednesday forenoon, between 9 and 10, 30 West 71st St.

WANTED.—Thoroughly competent lady's maid; English, French, or North German. Mrs. L. Seely, 68 West 22d St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LIPPUS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Paul Lippus, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN LIPPUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to Conrad Lippus of said city, a brother of the said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ROBERT GOEBLER, Attorney for Petitioner, 283 Broadway. n18-law6wW

MURRAY, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James M. Murray, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Barnes, No. 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1896. SARAH MURRAY, Administratrix. GEORGE H. BARNES, Attorney for Administratrix, 13 William St., New York City. d16-law6mW

PEEL, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT PEEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert A. B. Dayton, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. GEORGE McCAW, HERBERT M. GRISDALE, Executors. ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New York. o7-law6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree rendered by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Montana, Southern Division, on the 7th day of December, 1896, in a suit pending in said court, wherein the Globe National Bank of Boston and Samuel N. Brown were complainants, and Butte and Boston Mining Company was defendant, as the receiver of the property, business, and effects of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, State of Montana, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the property, effects, and assets of said Butte and Boston Mining Company of every kind, name, and description, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption therein of said Butte and Boston Mining Company as an entirety.

The following is a brief description of the property so to be sold:

The parcels of real property situated in Silver Bow County, Montana, known as follows:

The Gray Rock Lode Claim, Lots 46 and 71, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The Josephine Lode Claim, Lot No. 68, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Sister Lode Claim, Lot 272, in Township No. 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Midnight Lode Claim, Lots 68 and 132, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The La Plata Lode Claim, Lot 47, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Free-for-All Lode Claim, Lot No. 368, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Lone Tree Lode Claim, Lot 354, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Chicago Lode Claim, Lot 265, A and B, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Del Monte Lode Claim, Lot 89, Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The Buenos Ayres Lode Claim, Lot No. 113, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Allie Brown Lode Claim, and the Allie Brown Millsite, Lots 37 "A" and 37 "B," in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

Wapello Lode Claim, Lot No. 62, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Alexander Lode Claim, Lots 112 "A" and 112 "B," in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Silver Bow Lode Claim, Lot No. 66, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Missoula Lode Claim, Lot No. 90, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Flag Lode Claim, Lot No. 67, in Township No. 3, North of Range 8 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 491, in Township 3, North of Range 7 West.

The west half of the west half of the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Fractional Lot No. 1, and the east half of Fractional Lot No. 2, section seventeen, Township 3, North of Range 7 West, containing 151.57 acres.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry 488, Lot No. 59, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 538, and fractional Lots numbers 4 and 10, in section 18, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry 597; the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and Lot No. 2, of section 17, Township 3, North Range 7 West, containing 28.85 acres.

Also placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 685, and lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in Talbott and Jones's addition to the City of Butte, according to the official plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana; all in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also that certain placer mining claim, designated as Lot 211, in Township 3, North Range 7 West, containing 39.01 acres.

Also the Belle of Butte Lode Claim, Lot 145, in Township 3, North Range 8 West.

The Transit Lode Claim, Lot 114, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Annie and Ida Lode Claim, Lot No. 59, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Atlantic Lode Claim, Lot No. 115, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Crotch Lode Claim, Lot No. 500, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, in Township 3, North Range 8 West, including all that portion of said claim upon which the old Lexington Mill stood.

The water and water rights of Town Gulch, which Gulch is situated north and northeast of Butte City.

All of the water and water rights of Silver Bow Creek, as used at the Silver Bow Mill, and the ditches, reservoirs, and pipes, conveying the same to said mill from Silver Bow Creek.

Also the Silver Bow Mill on the Silver Bow Lode, above described, with all buildings and appurtenances.

That certain ditch known as and called the Park Ditch, or the Noyes and Barnard Ditch, and formerly known as and called the Allison and Humphrey Ditch, which is used to divert water from Summit Creek and Fourth of July Creek, headwaters of the Boulder Creek, in Jefferson County, Montana, and from Park Canyon, Dixie and Yankee Doodle Creeks and tributaries, along the line of said ditch in Silver Bow County, and from thence conveying the waters from said creeks and tributaries to the placer mines in Butte City and vicinity, with all reservoirs, side ditches, flumes, and other appurtenances belonging to or connected with said ditches, and also the water rights in the said creeks and the waters of the same, and the tributaries thereof along the line of the said ditch which belong to said ditches or are used in connection therewith, or in any wise appertaining to said ditches or said water rights.

The foregoing parcels of land and property are more particularly described in a certain deed of conveyance made by Andrew J. Davis to the Butte and Boston Mining Company on September 6, 1888, and which was recorded in Book N of Deeds at page 136, etc., in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Wedge Lode Claim, Lot 4,098, situated in Section 12, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Michael Davitt Lode Claim, Lot 269, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

The Never Despair Lode Claim, Lot 297, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point 312 feet north 36 degrees 15 minutes west of the northwest corner of the Harrington Placer Claim, Lot No. 59, Township 3, North Range 7 West, and running thence north 20 degrees 30 minutes east 256 feet, thence north 57 degrees 45 minutes west 237 feet, thence south 20 degrees 30 minutes west 256 feet, thence south 57 degrees 45 minutes east 237 feet, to the place of beginning.

The Emma Lode Claim, adjoining the Silver Bow Millsite on the east and the Harris Tunnel right on the west; located March 23d, 1880, the notice of location of which is recorded in Book L, page 105, of Quartz Locations, records of Deer Lodge County, State of Montana.

Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, in Block 2, in the Thornton addition to the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, according to the official plat and survey of said addition in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also that portion of the Blue Jay Lode Claim, Lot No. 96, Township 3, North Range 8 West, which lies west of the line drawn north from the northeast corner of the Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, Township 3, North Range 8 West.

That certain tract of ground, consisting of an area of 1.90 acres, being a portion of the Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, Township 3, North Range 8 West, lying south of and adjoining the Blue Jay Lode Claim, which is more fully described in a deed from William D. Thornton and others to the Butte and Boston Mining Company dated December 10, 1894, and of record on page 423 of Book 12 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Washington Placer, being the east half of the northeast quarter of section 17, in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

The Ensenada Lode Claim, located April 15, 1889, the notice of location of which is recorded on page 459 of Book G of Quartz Lode Records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Smelter Lode Claim, located June 4, 1890, the notice of location of which is recorded on page 458 of Book H of Lode Locations, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Eagle Lode Claim, located January 1st, 1890, notice of location of which is of record on page 144 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Millsite Lode Claim, located January 1st, 1890, notice of location of which is of record at page 128 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The O. C. Fraction Lode Claim, located July 14th, 1890, and recorded on page 506 of Book H, Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Lot No. 8 in Block 1 of the Parrott addition to the City of Butte, according to the plat and survey thereof filed in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The proposed Lot 24 in Block 4 of the proposed Talbott and Jones addition to the City of Butte; for more full description of which reference is made to a deed from Richard Lloyd and wife to Charles H. Palmer, dated August 28, 1894, and recorded in Book 12 of Deeds, page 295, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The May Lode Claim, located May 21st, 1890, notice of location of which is recorded on page 420 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana, in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That portion of Lot 24 in Block 3, Talbott and Jones addition to Butte, lying north of the original plat of the said addition, being the property conveyed in a deed from Duncan McArthur to Charles H. Palmer, dated May 28, 1894, and recorded on page 293 of Book 12 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also an undivided one-half of the Snohomish Lode Claim, Lot No. 192, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also an undivided two-thirds of the Tramway Lode Claim, Lot No. 180, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also an undivided one-fourth of the Wild Bill Lode Claim, Lot No. 78, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also 52-100 acres of land, situated in the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 3, North Range 7 West, as described in a deed from F. Augustus Heinze to the Butte and Boston Mining Company, dated February 25, 1892, and of record at page 48 of Book 5 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also the surface ground of lots 7 and 8 in Block 2 of the Kemper addition to the City of Butte, and the mineral contained in that portion of said addition lying east and north of a straight line drawn from the northwest corner of Block 8 to the southeast corner of Lot 8 in Block 8 of said Kemper addition.

Also all other lodes and placer claims, lands, water, and water rights belonging to said Butte and Boston Mining Company, or in which it is in any wise interested, either at law or in equity, together with all buildings, fixtures, ditches, reservoirs, pipes, flumes, sluices, and other improvements, on each and every part of the real property and property interests above referred to, and the rights, privileges, and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the same or any part thereof, together with all and singular the mines, minerals, ores, rights, liberties, and privileges belonging to or in any wise appertaining unto the said property or property interests belonging to the said Butte and Boston Mining Company, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion, reversions, remainders, tolls, increase, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, of, in, and to the said property and each and every part thereof.

Also all the personal property of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, including all boilers, pumps, engines, air-compressors, hoists, ropes, cages, cars, buckets, crushers, rolls, jigs, separators, belting, shafting, pulleys, elevators, trestles, tracks, furnaces, roast furnaces, reverberatory furnaces and blast furnaces, lathes, planers, drills, sampling appliances, laboratory appliances, blacksmith tools, dynamos, switchboards, electric lamps, wires, insulators, carpenter tools, circular saws, clay mill machinery, picks, shovels, air drills, wheelbarrows, timber, steel, hammers, pumps, pump columns, steam columns, air hose, fire hose, and all tools, appliances, apparatus, fixtures, and the appurtenances thereof used for mining, raising ore from the mines, concentrating, smelting, sampling, extracting, and conveying ores, or used in and about the machine, blacksmith, and carpenter shops, and electric light plant of said Company, and all powder, caps, fuse, candles, and other supplies, and all property of every name, nature, kind, and description, whether included in the foregoing description or otherwise belonging to the Butte and Boston Mining Company, or in which said Company has any right, title, or interest.

Also the good will appertaining to the business heretofore conducted by the said Butte and Boston Mining Company, and all accounts, contracts, bills receivable, judgments, decrees, causes of action for damages for trespasses on property, or arising or to arise on any and all contracts, bonds, undertakings, or otherwise, and all other choses in action belonging to or in which said Butte and Boston Mining Company is in any wise interested.—Dated at Butte, Montana, December 8th, 1896.

JOHN F. FORBIS,
Receiver of the Butte and Boston Mining Company.

CHARLES R. LEONARD,
Butte, Montana, Solicitor for Complainant.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale ordered by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Montana, Southern Division, on the 21st day of October, 1896, in a suit brought in said court, wherein the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company was complainant, and the Butte and Boston Mining Company was defendant, and in accordance with the provisions of said decree, as the Special Master appointed by its terms, and under the authority vested in me, as such I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, all the right, title, and interest belonging to said Butte and Boston Mining Company, which it is entitled to be sold by the terms of said decree in and to all of the property located in the County of Silver Bow, of which the following is a brief description:

The Gray Rock Lode Claim, Lots 46 and 71, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) and Eight (8) West.

The Josephine Lode Claim, Lot No. 68, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Sister Lode Claim, Lot 272, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Midnight Lode Claim, Lots 68 and 132, in Township Three (3) North of Range Seven (7) and Eight (8) West.

The La Plata Lode Claim, Lot 47, in Township Three (3) North of Range Eight (8) West.

The Free-for-All Lode Claim, Lot No. 368, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Lone Tree Lode Claim, Lot 354, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Gabriella Lode Claim, Lot 405, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Chicago Lode Claim, Lot 265, A and B Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Del Monte Lode Claim, Lot 89, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Buenos Ayres Lode Claim, Lot No. 113, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Allie Brown Lode Claim, and the Allie Brown Millsite, Lots 37 "A" and 37 "B," in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Wapello Lode Claim, Lot 62, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Alexander Lode Claim, Lots 112 "A" and 112 "B," in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Silver Bow Lode Claim, Lot 66, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

The Missoula Lode Claim, Lot No. 90, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Flag Lode Claim, Lot No. 67, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 491, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

The west half of the west half of the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of fractional Lot No. One (1,) and the east half of fractional Lot No. Two (2,) Section Seventeen (17) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 151.57 acres.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 488, Lot No. 59, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 538, and fractional lots numbers 4 and 10, Section Eighteen (18) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 597, the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and Lot No. 2 of Section Seventeen (17) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 28.85 acres.

Also placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 685, and lots numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in Talbott and Jones's addition to the City of Butte, according to the official plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana, all in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

Also that certain placer mining claim, designated as Lot 211 in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 39.01 acres.

Also the Belle of Butte Lode Claim, Lot 145, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Transit Lode Claim, Lot 114, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Annie and Ida Lode Claim, Lot No. 59, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Atlantic Lode Claim, Lot No. 115, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Crotch Lode Claim, Lot No. 500, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West, including all that portion of said claim upon which the old Lexington Mill stood.

The water and water rights of Town Gulch, which gulch is situated east and northeast of Butte City.

All of the water and water rights of Silver Bow Creek, as used at the Silver Bow Mill, and the ditches, reservoirs, and pipes conveying the same to said mill from the Silver Bow Creek.

Also the Silver Bow Mill on the Silver Bow Lode, above described, with all outbuildings and appurtenances.

That certain ditch known as and called the Park Ditch, or the Noyes and Barnard Ditch, and formerly known as and called the Allison and Humphrey Ditch, which is used to divert water from Summit Creek and Fourth of July Creek, headwaters of the Boulder Creek in Jefferson County, Montana, and from Park Canyon, Dixie and Yankee Doodle Creeks, and tributaries along the line of said ditch in Silver Bow County, and from thence conveying the waters from said creeks and tributaries to the placer mines in Butte City and vicinity, with all reservoirs, side ditches, flumes, and other appurtenances belonging to or connected with said ditches, and also the water rights in the said creeks, and the waters of the same, and the tributaries thereof along the line of the said ditch which belong to said ditch or used in connection therewith, or in any wise appertaining to said ditches or said water rights.

Together with all buildings, fixtures, ditches, reservoirs, pipes, flumes, sluices, and other improvements on each and every of said parcels of property, and the rights, privileges, and appurtenances belonging to or in any wise appertaining to the same or any part thereof.

Together with all and singular the mines, minerals, ores, rights, liberties, and privileges belonging to or in any wise appertaining unto the said property, or any part thereof.

Together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

Being the same property more particularly described in a certain mortgage or deed of trust made and executed by said Butte and Boston Mining Company to Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company on September 6th, 1888, which is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, at page 325, in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.—Dated Butte, Montana, December 8th, 1896.

J. O. BENDER, Special Master.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Complainants' Solicitors, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City. d16-law6wW

NOTICE.

To the Holders of the Issue of $1,000,000

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the BUTTE AND BOSTON MINING CO.

All holders of bonds of the Butte and Boston Mining Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Montana,

LEGAL NOTICES.

which are secured by a mortgage or deed of trust given by said company September 20th, 1892, on certain of its property situated in Silver Bow County, Montana, said mortgage or deed of trust being executed to the undersigned as trustee, are hereby notified that all of the property included in said mortgage or deed of trust will be sold FEBRUARY 1ST, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, by J. O. Bender, the Special Master appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Montana, Southern Division, in a suit instituted in said court against said Butte and Boston Mining Company by the undersigned as trustee under a certain other and prior mortgage or deed of trust made by said Butte and Boston Mining Company on the 6th day of September, 1888, to secure an issue of one thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, the undersigned being trustee under both said mortgages or deeds of trust.

This notice is given by direction of the court contained in the decree signed and entered in said suit on October 21st, 1896, and all holders of bonds secured by the mortgage or deed of trust executed September 20th, 1892, are hereby notified of the above sale, and are hereby called upon to protect their rights.—Dated this 8th day of December, 1896.

MASSACHUSETTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Complainant's Solicitors, 30 Broad St., New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—Charles F. Southmayd and Franklin B. Lord, as Trustees of the trusts of trust created by the will of WILLIAM B. ASTOR, deceased, for the benefit of Laura A. Delano and remaindermen, and the said Charles F. Southmayd and Franklin B. Lord, individually, against Laura A. Delano, The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as a Trustee of the said trusts or trust created by the will of William B. Astor, deceased, for the benefit of Laura A. Delano and remaindermen; The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels and credits which were of John Carey, Junior, deceased; Henry De Forest Weekes, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Franklin H. Delano, deceased; Mary F. Kissam, Augusta Kissam, and Coleman E. Kissam, as executrices and executor of the last will and testament of Philip Kissam, deceased; William Waldorf Astor, Waldorf Astor, Pauline Astor, John Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor; Gwendolin Enid Astor, John Jacob Astor, son of William Astor; William Vincent Astor, Charlotte Augusta Drayton, Caroline Schermerhorn Wilson, Mary Van Alen, James Laurens Van Alen, Sarah Steward Van Alen, James R. Roosevelt, Junior; Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, Caroline Astor Drayton, Henry Coleman Drayton, William Astor Drayton, Alida Livingston Drayton, Marshall Orme Wilson, Junior; Richard Thornton Wilson, Junior, Margaret Laura Zborowski, Marguerite Eugenie Isabelle Victorine de Stuers, John Hubert Eugene Francois de Stuers, Hubert Victor Arthur Auguste de Stuers, Louis Zborowski, Arthur Astor Carey, Reginald Carey, Arthur Graham Carey, Alida Carey, and

To William Waldorf Astor for and on behalf of said defendant John Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To William Waldorf Astor for and on behalf of said defendant Gwendolin Enid Astor, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To J. Coleman Drayton for and on behalf of said defendant Henry Coleman Drayton, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To J. Coleman Dray

THE SHERIFF VINDICATED

GOV. MORTON DISMISSES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

He Was Not Legally Responsible for the Escape of the Post Office Robbers—His Administration a Worthy One.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Gov. Morton has dismissed the charges which were made some months ago against Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen of New York City.

He says the facts disclosed on an investigation of the charges would not justify his removing him. The charges were made by Henry Grosse and others of New York City, alleging that the Sheriff is incompetent and has been guilty of gross negligence in the performance of his duties. William H. Robertson of Katonah, Westchester County, was appointed by Gov. Morton as a special Commissioner to take the testimony on the charges. The Commissioner's report to the Governor vindicated the Sheriff, and it has been known for some time that the charges would be dismissed.

The Governor, in a lengthy memorandum, summarizes the report of Commissioner Robertson on the charges and the testimony bearing upon them as follows:

The Governor's Memorandum.

"It is quite clear that the Sheriff undertook to appoint to office as Wardens and keepers of Ludlow Street Jail only such persons as were possessed of good character, intelligence, and fitness for the responsibilities which would devolve upon them as officers of the jail.

"On May 31, 1895, Allen, Killoran, and Russell, charged with robbing a Post Office, were brought to the jail by a United States Marshal. They remained in the jail until the morning of July 4, 1895, when they escaped, and did not afterward return. While detained at the jail passes were issued by the United States Marshal to visitors who called at the jail to see these prisoners. They were also on several occasions taken by the Marshal from the jail to the rooms of the United States Commissioner and then returned to the jail. It also appears that the Marshal told the Warden that they were dangerous prisoners and should be watched closely. Soon after the prisoners were taken to the jail they made an unsuccessful attempt to disguise themselves, that they might not be identified by the United States authorities. The Sheriff, upon hearing of the incident, went to the jail to ascertain the facts, and learned that the prisoners had cut and trimmed their hair and beards, and it was learned that they had used for this purpose a knife containing a pair of scissors, which was not discovered when they were searched upon their admission to the jail. The Sheriff also sent his law clerk to the jail, who took depositions in regard to the incident.

"Mr. Tamsen also gave orders to the Warden that the prisoners must be locked up all of the time in separate cells and closely watched. These orders also made offers of money to the guard if he would permit an escape. The guard reported this circumstance to the United States Marshal. They also offered money for the key opening the door of the jail, which fact was reported to the Warden. The prisoners also, in connection with the custom of the jail, paid $15 per week for board, and were allowed to eat in the Warden's dining room and have the privileges of the jail yard. This money was paid to the city, and neither the Sheriff nor his Warden or keepers in any way derived any benefit from it, for the reason that the Sheriff receives a salary without fees. The city pays the bills of the jail, and all the income goes to the city.

The Sheriff's Orders.

"After the attempt by these prisoners to disguise themselves, the Sheriff gave orders that they were not to be permitted to enjoy the privileges of the Warden's table or of the jail yard, but should be locked up. It seems that his orders in this respect were not obeyed, and the Warden continued to allow them these privileges. This indulgence by the Warden was not known to the Sheriff. It also appears that persons were frequently admitted to see these prisoners without passes from the Marshal, and that one of such persons, a notorious criminal, went frequently to the jail and was allowed to converse with them without proper precaution to prevent their making plans for escape.

"The evidence shows that some time between the 1st of June and the morning of the 4th of July the prisoners obtained money and three revolvers. They escaped on the morning of the 4th of July under circumstances indicating extreme negligence on the part of the keepers. Immediately after the escape the Warden admitted to the Sheriff that he had not followed his instructions, and had not kept the prisoners locked up, as he had been directed to do. The day after the escape the Sheriff removed the Warden and three keepers. The Sheriff acted with promptness when his attention was called to the fact that the keepers assaulted prisoners, and removed the men when he was convinced that they were incompetent.

Due Diligence Shown by Tamsen.

"Prison Guard Illingworth was removed by the Sheriff for allowing a prisoner undue liberties. Due diligence was shown by the Sheriff to summon jurors to attend upon their duty. No proof can be found to sustain the charge that the Sheriff allowed auctioneers to make excessive charges or that he had any interest in the extra fees for the performance of various official duties. There was no evidence to sustain the charge that one of the Sheriff's deputies, Charles M. Lamb, wrongfully exacted from certain watchmen and employes various sums of money for corrupt and unlawful employment by the Sheriff. There does not seem to be any ground for the allegation that the Sheriff permitted auctioneers to make excessive charges for advertising under execution and otherwise. The fees exacted by the Sheriff's deputies in the employment of watchers to take care of property under a levy and until its sale were proper.

"It is alleged that between Jan. 1, 1895, and Feb. 15, 1896, the Sheriff exacted from the City of New York the sum of 37½ cents per day as board for certain persons. It seems that certain persons who took the poor debtor's oath and were not able to board themselves were boarded at the rate of 37½ cents per day. The Commissioner reports that this amount went to the Controller, who paid all the bills of the jail and the Sheriff in no way received any benefit from it."

Mr. Tamsen's Honesty.

In conclusion the Governor says:

"This summary of the charges and the evidence clearly shows that Mr. Tamsen has tried to properly perform the duties of his office and has endeavored to exercise adequate supervision over the conduct of his subordinates.

"The Sheriff holds an important office, and the proper performance of its duties requires discretion, firmness, vigor, and intelligence. The citizen in the enforcement of his private rights must often rely very largely upon the prudence and faithfullness of the Sheriff, and many of the most important and complicated questions relating to matters involved in the administration of public affairs are committed to him. The people have a right to expect a high degree of care in the administration of this office, not only by the Sheriff himself, but also by his subordinates; he is bound to use great prudence in their selection, and should retain only those whose fitness is clearly established.

"In this proceeding the charges against the Sheriff relate almost exclusively to the conduct of his subordinates, but it is claimed that he was guilty of negligence in making appointments. The head of a department must almost necessarily make experiments in the appointments of his subordinates. He can scarcely do more than undertake to obtain the best information available concerning their qualifications, and if he obtains this information and exercises his best judgment he is not a fair subject of criticism, even if the wisdom of his selection is sometimes not justified by experience.

"The relations of the head of a department to his subordinates were discussed by me in another recent inquiry of a character similar to this, and I there took occasion to say that, where the head of a department has the responsibility of the appointment and removal of his subordinates, 'it is his duty either to know from day to day what is going on, or to investigate any supposed irregular transactions to which his attention is called, and if he knows, or has good reason to believe, or, if his investigation shows, that his subordinates are guilty of improper conduct, it is his duty to remove them. If he does not do so, his failure to cause their removal is a proper ground of complaint to the Executive.'

"It appears that Mr. Tamsen did investigate the conduct of several of his subordinates against whom charges were made, and removed those whose unfitness was satisfactorily shown. He brings himself within the rule laid down in the decision from which I have quoted, and it is very clear that he cannot fairly be charged with incompetency or negligence of duty when he promptly removed unfit subordinates. It should also be borne in mind in this case that the Sheriff cannot always know from day to day all that his numerous subordinates are doing, and if he exercises over them the greatest watchfulness which circumstances permit no more can fairly be required.

"Upon the whole case I am of the opinion that the facts disclosed are not sufficient to warrant the finding that the Sheriff has been guilty of negligence or misconduct which would justify his removal, and the charges are therefore dismissed."

Sheriff Tamsen Greatly Pleased.

Sheriff Tamsen was highly pleased when he learned yesterday that Gov. Morton had decided to dismiss the charges made against him.

"In my opinion," said he, "after the report made by Commissioner W. N. Robertson of the charges made against me and transmitted to the Governor, the latter could come to no other decision but to dismiss them.

"I have been waiting all along to hear of their dismissal, because of the statement made by the Commissioner that the charges were flimsy and without foundation in fact. I am very glad the matter is ended in this way."

Second Fortnightly Dance.

An important social event last evening was the second fortnightly dance of the series of six, which was given at Sherry's, from 9:30 to 12:30. The cotillion was led by Alexander M. Haddon. He was given permission by the Executive Committee, of which Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield is the Chairman, to select his partner or lead alone. He preferred the latter course, and led the dance in a spirited manner. The favors consisted of pretty Japanese novelties for the ladies, and red, pink, and white boutonnières for the men.

The guests were received by the following patronesses: Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Denning Duer, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson.

Among those present were Miss Marion Addonis, Cornelius R. Agnew, E. Ellery Anderson, Miss Sallie Atterbury, Lawrence Atterbury, Grosvenor Atterbury, Edgar Auchincloss, Miss Ellen Auchincloss, Rogers H. Bacon, David Banks, Jr., Samuel Babcock, J. Searle Barclay, Miss Lena Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francke, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Benjamin Fischer, the Misses Huntington, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Julia S. Lewis, Edwin A. S. Lewis, Miss Elizabeth Littell, Miss Marie Littell, Frederick W. Longfellow, Miss Marie McKeever, Miss Wallace, James B. Murray, Miss Neeser, Rudolph Neeser, Henry Evelyn Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Peckham, Jr., Miss Marie Quincy of Boston, Mass., Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Helen M. Beeman, Miss Beekman, the Misses Clarkson, Miss Van Rensselaer Clarkson, Miss Elsie Cleveland, Miss Koster, the Misses Delafield, Miss Caroline Duer, Miss Louise Dupont, Miss Marie Dupont, Edgar Duer, Miss Grey, Miss Cleveland, George M. Gray, Edward Hall, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Miss Anna B. Hegeman, Miss Frances Howland, the Misses Schwab, Miss Mabel Shaw, Miss Alice Sands, Schuyler Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Evelyn Sloane, James B. Taller, William U. S. Thorne, Brinckerhoff Thorne, Miss Marie Tiffany, Miss Elizabeth Wells, Miss Whittaker, and Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim.

Mr. Bagby's Morning Musicale.

A fashionable audience attended Mr. Bagby's morning musicale at the Waldorf Monday, given for the benefit of the A. B. Circle Charity of the Neighborhood Club, an organization for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and composed of a number of society men and women. The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the direction of Anton Seidl, and the vocal soloists Mlle. Camille Seygard and William Lavin interpreted an interesting musical programme.

Among those present were Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Miss Una Soley, Miss Agnes Whitney, Miss Julia Bradley, J. G. Phelps Stokes, J. W. Gerard, Jr., the Misses Barnes, Stockton Colt, G. Beekman Hopkins, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. A. Cass-Canfield, Mrs. Clews, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. John S. Hoyt, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Henry P. Rogers, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, and Mrs. W. C. Whitney.

Fair for the French Nuns.

A sale of fancy articles especially appropriate for Christmas presents was opened yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Little Sisters of the Assumption, and will be continued this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. H. S. Kingsley, at 208 Madison Avenue. The Sisters were brought to this country from France five years ago, and since, their support has been assumed by the ladies associated with the convent. They are especially fitted to nurse the sick, and their work is almost entirely among the poor.

Increased Appropriations Made.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday made an appropriation of $50,000 for an additonal fire boat. President Sheffield of the Fire Department and Chief Bonner advocated this addition. The new boat will be located in the Harlem River Ship Canal. The total allowance to the Fire Department was fixed at $2,435,926, an increase of $80,471 over last year. The allowance made to the Civil-Service Board was $30,000. The Tax Department got $170,720, or $8,200 more than last year. The Finance Department got $321,400, an increase of $5,000 over last year.

Never let a little child's cold "run on." There is sure danger and perhaps death at the end of it. The infantile organs are always helped by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the little ones like it.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE LONGING FOR LUXURY

is in every American. Luxurious, distinguished furniture, full of art and beauty is doubly welcome now that Christmas is almost here. Any piece from our Christmas assortment of lounging chairs, sofas, etc., for the men folks, easier to get than the ordinary sort, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Oriental Rugs.

W. & J. SLOANE

Are now exhibiting a superb collection of

Turkish, Persian AND Indian Carpets

at very attractive prices for the Holiday Season.

ALSO

500 Smaller Rugs,

from $5.00 to $21.00 each.

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

RIVALS NIAGARA'S POWER

GREAT MANUFACTURING SCHEME ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Capitalists Form a Plan by Which They Can Secure an Immense Force for Business Purposes at Massena, N. Y.

A scheme has been consummated for the development of from 100,000 to 200,000 horse power by the construction of a canal between the St. Lawrence and Grass Rivers, in the town of Massena, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., which bids fair to rival the one now in operation at Niagara Falls.

An act which became a law on May 9, 1896, incorporated a number of persons as the St. Lawrence Power Company, permitting them to construct and operate a canal for the purpose of supplying and transmitting electrical or other power as they may see fit. This act attracted little attention at the time, but a careful perusal shows it to have a very wide scope.

What the Charter Permits.

The charter permits the company to acquire title to lands by condemnation proceedings, with the waters, easements, or rights therein. They may also enter upon and use the ground or soil under any street, highway, road, railroad land, or public ground, within St. Lawrence County for the purposes specified, and may change the location of surface grade of any street, highway, or road, and such right shall be continuous for such purpose, including the relaying, repairing, altering, or extending its works, provided that suitable bridges be maintained and the surface of the roads kept suitable for public travel. Several other provisions in the charter, which is Chapter 484, Laws of 1896, show it to be invaluable. The corporate existence of the company is fifty years.

Those interested have acquired the lands necessary for the scheme, and interested capital with which to carry it out. As the plan will enable the owners to generate more horse power than can be done with the present tunnel at Niagara Falls, where millions of dollars have been spent, it will readily be seen that the scheme is a gigantic one.

English Capital Interested.

It is understood that English capital has been interested within the past few weeks, and that the request for power has been made which will exceed the full capacity. As the company has acquired nearly 1,800 acres of land in the neighborhood, the chances are that the heretofore quiet town of Massena will shortly see a boom which will attract as widespread attention as those of Buffalo, Depew, and Niagara Falls have within the last few years.

The locality is on the lines of the New York Central and Grand Trunk Railroads, and is within easy access of the forests of Canada and the Adirondacks. The country is peculiarly adapted for a plan of this sort. The Grass River has its source in the Adirondacks, and empties into the St. Lawrence two miles below the lower end of Long Sault Island, seven miles below Massena. Its course for several miles above its mouth is substantially parallel with that of the St. Lawrence, and only from three to four miles distant southerly from it.

Topography of the Country.

At the point where the inlet to the canal will be made in the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, about seven-eighths of a mile below the head of Long Sault Island, the surface of the St. Lawrence is 47 feet higher than the surface of the Grass River. Between the two rivers is a high plateau, which ends at the Grass River in an abrupt bluff 50 feet high. Between the bluff and the north bank of the Grass River is sufficient lowland, which affords location of mills and industrial establishments of any desired size and construction.

Supply by Direct Pipes.

The mills will be built on rock foundations, and the turbines placed wherever the greatest convenience may demand. The supply will be by direct pipes from the canal, and the tail races will connect with Grass River, which will serve the same purposes for which the expensive tunnel at the Falls was built. The canal will be carried along the bluff for a mile or more, giving a direct fall upon the turbines of 40 feet.

The St. Lawrence-Grass River power development has certain features in common with those at Sault Ste. Marie and Niagara Falls. There is at each the same absolute assurance of regularity of flow. The volume of the stream is so enormously larger than the volume to be used in developing the greatest amount of power suggested, as to make that volume substantially constant.

Surveys have been made, plans drawn, and an engineer is already at work on the ground. Messrs. Stewart & Co. of Wall Street are the owners, John Bogart is consulting engineer, and Lieut. James Patten is designing the electrical plants.

Insurance Company Appointment.

Digby Johnson, the General Manager of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, has announced the appointment of Henry M. Fairchild as Assistant Manager of the company. Mr. Fairchild, who has been many years with the company, takes the place of P. E. Rasor, who recently accepted the position of General Manager of the Magdeburg Insurance Company. The Lancashire, of which E. Litchfield is Manager, is said to be one of the oldest and strongest English fire insurance companies doing business in the United States.

Bids for Street Lighting.

The Gas Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday and opened bids for lighting the city streets with both gas and electricity. The bids were ordered tabulated, and the awards will be made next week. The bidders included the Welsbach, the New York and New Jersey, the Northern, the Central, the Yonkers, the Consolidated, the Standard, and the Equitable Gaslight Companies, and the Brush, the Mount Morris, the Harlem, the Edison, and the Manhattan Electric Light Companies.

Wed., December 16th.

Aprons,

Lawn aprons with Hamburg trimming, for maids and nurses,

35c., 50c., 75c. & 95c.

Guipure Shams,

$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $1.95 to $3.25,

(about ⅓ less than regular value.)

Eider Down Robes,

—bound with satin ribbon—

$5.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

An interesting question of title to realty was passed upon by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on appeal by Frederick Correll from dismissal of the complaint in his action to compel William Lauterbach to perform his contract to purchase property at Madison Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street. The Court, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion, affirms the judgment below, holding that where, by the terms of a will the power of sale of real estate was to be exercised only upon the consents of two sets of trustees representing separate trust estates, a deed by the executrix alone, together with a confirmatory deed executed by her and consented to by the trustee of one of said trusts, did not constitute a valid exercise of such power, and that, therefore, the title sought to be enforced by the plaintiffs was defective.

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The much-appealed case which was brought in 1894 by the people, on the relation of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, to compel William Cullen to contribute to the support of his wife, Ellen Cullen, has finally been passed upon by the Court of Appeals, which has decided several interesting questions raised therein. Mrs. Cullen, who had no children, got a decree of separation from her husband thirteen years ago, in which there was no provision for alimony, though leave was given her by the decree to apply for it thereafter. Proceedings to secure alimony brought five years afterward failed on appeal. Then, in this proceeding, Cullen was adjudged by a Police Justice to be a disorderly person and required to pay the Commissioners $8 a week for his wife's support. The Special Sessions, to which Cullen appealed, heard the matter anew, and, notwithstanding that the divorce proceedings were put in evidence and were claimed to be conclusive on the question of Cullen's duty to support his wife, the action of the Police Justice was sustained. The General Sessions, on further appeal, directed a reversal, holding that the separation decree was a complete defense. The Appellate Division reversed the General Sessions. Cullen then invoked the Court of Appeals, which tribunal now holds it has no power to review the judgment of the Appellate Division in such a proceeding, and that there is grave doubt whether the people or complainants had the right to appeal to the Supreme Court after a reversal by the County Court or General Sessions. That question is not decided, however, Justice Vann, who gives the opinion, saying that if the judgment of the Appellate Division is void on its face for want of jurisdiction to reverse the Court of Sessions, the defendant may obtain relief when an attempt is made to enforce the judgment against him.

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Contracts, or clauses in contracts, having a tendency to prevent the marriage of some person affected, are frequently held to be void, as against public policy, to try to prevent marriage having been called the blackest of all political sins. The Supreme Court of Tennessee has very recently decided, in the case of Herd against Catron, that a condition in a will that, if the testator's widowed daughter marry again, the share bequeathed to her shall go to her son, is valid, as the rule forbidding conditions in general restraint of marriage does not extend to second marriages. The Court, in its opinion, said that in the first instance the rule that conditions in restraint of marriage are void was confined to the case of the testator, being the husband of the widow. In the next place, it was extended to the case of a son making a will in favor of his mother; then, in 1862, it was held to be a general exception by whomsoever the bequest may have been made.

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The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday reversed a judgment for $500 obtained by William H. Smith in his suit against Health Commissioner Z. Taylor Emery for alleged false imprisonment. During the smallpox scare in Brooklyn in April, 1894, one of the Health Department physicians called upon Smith at his store, and because Smith refused to submit to vaccination, a police officer was stationed in front of his premises by order of Dr. Emery, and he was kept a prisoner until his release on habeas corpus the following afternoon. The reversal was upon the ground that the trial court improperly excluded evidence to show the prevalence of smallpox in March, April, and May, 1894. Such evidence was held to be proper, the question being whether Smith was exposed, and if he was the quarantine was proper.

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The order of mandamus granted on the application of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Brooklyn to compel Controller Palmer of that city to certify upon a contract made by the City Works Commissioner with P. J. Carlin for the erection, for $39,000, of certain buildings for the Charities Commissioners, under the provisions of the Brooklyn charter, "that the means required to make the payments in such contract are provided and applicable thereto," was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department. Justice Hatch, who gives the opinion, holds that as a false certificate or indorsement by the Controller is made a misdemeanor, and a conviction therefor forfeits his office, the Court should see a clear right in the relator to the relief asked of the Department of Charities, and it could not be, as it was then represented, an unexpended balance, and was consequently the subject of appropriation to other purposes by the Common Council.

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Jutice Cullen, giving the decision of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, upheld the validity of the Brooklyn Aldermanic ordinance regulating the speed of the trolley cars. A fine of $25 imposed by a Civil Justice was reversed by the County Judge, but the judgment of the County Court is now reversed and that of the Justice's court affirmed. "No circumstance is shown," Justice Cullen says, "from which it appears that the motorman could not have run the car at a speed within the rate prescribed by the ordinance. The testimony of the motorman and conductor that they did not know that the car was going faster than eight miles an hour at the most only raised a question of fact, of which the determination of the Civil Justice is conclusive."

THREE BROADWAY STORES:
At Prince.
At Warren.
At Thirty-second.

We can give you ready-made an overcoat as good in cloth, cut, and work as that of any high-class tailor.

Supposing you don't entirely believe this; is it good judgment, good business, to pass by such a statement without investigation?

You're running no possible risk in experimenting "your money back if you want it" says so.

Styles from the bicycle reefer to the "great coat."

Cloths of so many weaves and finish it almost makes choosing difficult.

Prices from $11.50 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Frederic de Peyster will introduce her daughter, Miss de Peyster, at a coming-out reception at her residence, 7 East Forty-second Street, this afternoon.

—Mrs. Semmes-Craig delivered a lecture yesterday morning at the Waldorf, on "American Artists," before a select company. Some of those present were Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Miss Mary Vanderpoel, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Franklin Cameron, Mrs. Algernon Sullivan, and Mrs. Edward Wooton.

—Loula Amalia, the only daughter of Judge Henry Bischoff, Jr., of the Supreme Court of this city, will be married at noon to-day to Jaime Sheldon Meng, a son of Judge J. S. Meng of Vidalia, La. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents, at 19 West Ninety-sixth Street. The Rev. Mr. Cobden of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church will officiate. A breakfast will follow the wedding. The music will be by Seidl. The bridegroom is a chemist and a graduate of the Mississippi State College.

—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fischer-Hansen, who recently returned from a wedding tour, which they spent abroad, gave a reception at their new home, 1 West Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. The house was decorated with palms and cut flowers. Mrs. Fischer-Hansen was assisted in receiving by Miss Elsie Hoffman, Miss Mae Clure, and Mrs. William V. Hoffman. The guest of honor was the Baroness Dahlrupe of Copenhagen, Denmark, the aunt of Mr. Fischer-Hansen, and who arrived in this country about two weeks ago.

—Mrs. James Bliss Townsend gave a musicale Sunday evening last, at her residence, 106 East Thirtieth Street. Mrs. Van der Veer Green, the contralto, and Fräulein Gaertner, the 'cellist, were the artists who sang and played. Carl Lachmund accompanied Fräulein Gaertner, and Mr. Mulligan Mrs. Green. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Emmet, Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. James Clinch-Smith, Miss Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Gen. and Mrs. Burnett, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. William Callender, and Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

—The Sunbeam League of the Babies' Ward of the New York Post Graduate Hospital, a society of philanthropically inclined young women, gave a "fiction" tea in the rooms of the Authors' Club, at Carnegie Hall, yesterday afternoon to a fashionable company. Among those present were Miss Brander Matthews, Miss Mary P. Hayden, Miss Mabel Schenck, Miss Harriet N. Johnson, Miss Jean Barbour, Miss Blanche D. Baldwin, Miss Carlie Schenck, Mrs. William Archer Purrington, Mrs. Jefferson S. Hogan, Miss Frances Wilde, Miss Mary Beatrix Dunham, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Mrs. H. E. Alexander, Mrs. H. L. Auchincloss, Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, Mrs. William D. Barbour, Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Mrs. James H. Benedict, Miss Ethel Cram, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. Gouverneur Carnochan, Mrs. A. Scott Cameron, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. William M. Evarts, Mrs. Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., Mrs. Lincoln Gold, Mrs. Horace J. Hayden, Mrs. Walden Pell, and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr.

Daring Robbery in the Street.

Edward Hood, a salesman for the New York Biscuit Company, was driving to his home, 146 Willow Street, Brooklyn, about 5 o'clock last evening. At the corner of Canarsie Lane and Nostrand Avenue two men sprang from behind a tree and one of them caught the horse while the other held a revolver near Hood's head. They demanded money. Hood refused until one of them fired a shot. Then he gave them a roll of bills containing $100 and they rushed away, saying, "If you hadn't produced, we'd have shot your head off."

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the placing of gas lamps in front of the Newark Press Club, in West Twenty-sixth Street.

—The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen will give a public hearing Dec. 21 on Alderman Randall's resolution calling for lower water rates in the annexed district.

—Morris Friedman, thirty-four years old, of 213 East Seventh Street, a teacher of German, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by his wife, and placed in the insane pavilion for examination.

—Subscriber for Many Years.—Republican, 7,096,633; Silver Democrat, 6,359,548; National Democrat, 130,992; straight Populist, 150,643; straight Prohibition, 128,049; Silver Prohibition, 13,264; Socialist-Labor, 34,088.

—The trial of Count de Toulouse-Lautree on a charge of assault resulted in an acquittal in Part IV., General Sessions, yesterday. He was accused of flourishing a pistol during an argument about fare with a cabdriver about a month ago.

—James Lennon, a carpenter, of 695 First Avenue, while at work on the fourth floor of a building at 447 Grand Street yesterday, fell through a hatchway, from the fourth floor to the cellar of the building. He was picked up unconscious and taken to Gouverneur Hospital. He will probably die.

—Mrs. Isabella Cutting Courtenay, daughter of Gen. Cutting of San Francisco and wife of Harold Courtenay, the actor, was adjudged insane yesterday by a Sheriff's jury. Her estate consists of $2,500 in property in this city, and an annual income of $2,500 from California railroad bonds.

—A sale of goods by Customs officials yesterday at the Barge Office attracted a large number of buyers, and 305 lots brought $4,364.65. The goods included liquors, cigars, jewelry, bric-a-brac, and a great variety of stuffs. Ready-made clothing brought the lowest prices.

—D. L. Moody, the evangelist, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. All seats will be free. This will be the first and only opportunity to hear Mr. Moody on the west side during his stay in New York.

—Alderman Randall yesterday introduced a resolution in the Board of Aldermen calling for the erection of a new Hall of Records to take the place of the present Register's office. The resolution was sent to the Committee on County Affairs, which is expected to report it favorably.

—Trial was begun in Special Term, Part IV., of the Supreme Court, yesterday of an action brought by the Metropolitan Street Railway and Thomas R. O'Connor, a taxpayer, against Controller Fitch to have annulled the sale of the franchise of the extension of the Third Avenue Railroad on King's Bridge Road.

—When Clarence F. Foster was brought up for trial on a charge of bigamy in Part III. of General Sessions, yesterday he saw five women ready to testify that they had been married to him. He pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. Foster was a bookkeeper, and lived at 48 Clinton Place.

—The Association of the Eleventh Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, gave its annual dinner at Zanghen's last night. Among those present were Theodore Roosevelt, J. Hampden Robb, Gen. di Cesnola, Gen. Nicholas W. Day, the Duke de Loubat, Gen. W. W. Averell, Count Vinci, and Gen. Horatio C. King.

—An old man, who is supposed to be insane, is held at the Union Hill Police Station. He stopped a policeman in the street and said he would like to be arrested. He wore a Turkish fez and carried a bundle of clothing of no great value. When before the Sergeant's desk he said he would like to be sent to jail for fifteen years.

—The sixth in the series of addresses given under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association and the Political Educational League will be delivered by Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre. His subject will be "The Moral Aspects of Civil Service Reform."

—The next meeting of the Congregational Club will be held at the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh Street, Monday evening, Dec. 21, at 5:30 o'clock. The topic will be "The Influence of New England," upon which the speakers will be the Rev. Daniel Merriman of Worcester, Mass.; Mayor Strong, and President Eliot of Harvard University.

—Ex-Fire Commissioner G. Howland Robbins has communicated with the Fire Board, urging that body to make mandatory upon holders of Bennett and other medals the wearing of the ribbon upon all and the medal itself on special occasions, the same as the holders of Iron Cross medals in Europe are compelled to do. The board has as yet taken no action.

—The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Democratic Association of New York will hold a dinner on the evening of Jan. 8, the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Jackson, at the Hotel Savoy. Tickets can be secured at the office of the Secretary, Julius D. Mahr, 299 Washington Street, or at the office of A. A. Alling, Chairman of the committee, 11 and 13 William Street.

—Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau is making arrangements to organize a night detective squad. The squad will probably be organized by the first of the year. About fifty men wil compose it, and they will be stationed at the various ferries, railroad stations, elevated stations, and all important points where there is a good deal of traffic at night.

—"The History and Composition of Water" will be the subject of a lecture by Dr. H. T. Vulté at the American Institute rooms, 111 and 115 West Thirty-eight Street, to-morrow evening. On Friday evening Prof. L. H. Laudy of Columbia College will lecture upon "Lantern Projection," with illustrations. Both lectures will be free.

—The first arrest in the crusade which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hoboken has begun against saloon keepers who sell liquor to minors will be made to-day. The accused saloon keeper is John Stokenach of 522 Adams Street. The warrant was issued yesterday by Recorder McDonough on complaint of Officer Michael Walsh.

—The sixteenth annual reception of the School of Industrial Art for Women, 159 West Twenty-third Street, was held last night. The President, Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Cory, Mrs. Donald McLean, J. Wells Champney, and Col. Walter S. Logan made brief addresses. Prizes were awarded to Miss Margaret Burnett and Miss Mary Percey for excellence in carpet designing.

—John Carson, twenty-nine years old, who says he comes from the country, went shopping yesterday with two women whom he did not know. While in a Broadway dry goods store one of the women stole two shawls, and passed them to Carson, who passed them to the other woman. When an employe went after the woman with the shawls Carson showed fight. He was overpowered, and later, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, held for trial. The women escaped.

—The Municipal Civil Service Board will hold an examination to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for Building Inspectors of Masonry. Candidates must have had at least ten years' practical experience, and be able to read and understand building plans; must be competent to superintend the preparation of foundations for large buildings and the setting of all kinds of stonework, both light and heavy, and of brickwork; must have a general knowledge of building, such as is required for a master builder, and must be able to read readily the several plans of a large building.

Brooklyn.

—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon and appropriated $7,500 for the payment of bills incurred in connection with the recent canvass.

—Work on the Reno inclined elevator which is to be erected on the New York side of the bridge was begun yesterday under the direct supervision of Superintendent Martin. The stairway will be in position in about ten days.

—Mrs. Virginia Chandler Titcomb and Mrs. Charles Abby have gone to Canton, Ohio, as representatives of the Brooklyn Woman's Republican Union League, in order to present a gold vase to Mrs. McKinley as a gift from the league.

—Under the auspices of the Department of Botany of the Brooklyn Institute last night Cornelius Van Brunt gave an interesting lecture on "Chrysanthemums and Their Development." The lecture was illustrated with colored photographs that showed the flowerin its wild state and in its many colored varieties.

—A review and reception at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory was given last night in honor of Lieutenant Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff. The regiment, 850 strong, was commanded by Col. Alexis C. Smith. After the review, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff held a reception in Company D's room. A large number of society people were present.

—George W. Holden, a sailor at work on the steamer Tower Hill, was perhaps fatally injured yesterday morning while oiling a windlass. His arm was drawn into the cogs and frightfully mangled. At the Long Island College Hospital the doctors decided that amputation was necessary. Holden is not likely to recover.

—Lewis Rosenfield, as guardian of Max Rosenfield, is suing Frederick G. Ashfield to recover $25,000 damages for injuries sustained by him at the foot of Fifty-third Street. Rosenfield was thrown from a winch, breaking his right foot and cutting off a toe. The defense has put in a general denial of responsibility in the case.

Long Island.

—The State Board of Assessors this year has added $16,000,000 valuation to the property of Queens County, which, it is said, is due to the fact that certain Assessors have been undervaluing the property in the county.

—Michael Manton, who was ninety-four years of age and is said to have been wealthy, died Monday evening in his home, in North Sayville. The old man lived the life of a hermit, and it is said that his brother John will come into possession of his property.

—At an early hour yesterday morning the Beach View House at Lattington, run by Solomon Stein, was destroyed by fire. The watchdog awakened Stein and his family. Stein's mother jumped from a second-story window, and the others just managed to get out in their night clothing. Hardly anything was saved.

—Burglars entered the residences of George C. Tredwell, a leading merchant, and Seaman L. Pellet, a retired New York clothier, at Hempstead, early yesterday morning. They took clothing and silverware worth about $100 from the latter and had made bundles of clothing and silverware in the house of the former when they were discovered by Mr. Tredwell and fright

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FIRM OPPOSITION TO PLATT

JOSEPH H. CHOATE IS IN THE RACE TO STAY.

Members of the Legislature Being Thoroughly Canvassed in Behalf of the Union League's Senatorial Candidate.

Since the Union League Club formally indorsed Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senate, several members of the Legislature have been heard from regarding his candidacy.

This statement was made to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES by a member of the club yesterday. He said that for obvious reasons he would not make public their names at present.

"The number of supporters of Mr. Choate has been put down by the Platt men as four or five," he said. "I am confident there are several more than that who will support Mr. Choate from the outset. When the Committee of Fifty has organized and the Legislature meets, we expect to gather additional strength."

Gen. Horace Porter yesterday selected the fifty members of the club who are to make the fight for Mr. Choate. William D. Guthrie, who introduced the resolution at the meeting of the club last week, was named as Chairman. Gen. Porter named the committee without consulting some of the members, and Secretary Gilson of the club yesterday sent letters to each one, asking if he would serve. Mr. Gilson said last night he expected to get replies from all by to-night.

Mr. Choate's letter, published yesterday morning, was not a surprise to prominent members of the organization. They knew that he was ready to go before the Legislature, even if the claims of the Platt men should be justified when a canvass was made. After the Union League Club's action, Mr. Choate told some of his associates that even if he were out of but a single vote he would stand as the club's candidate.

"Every one knows that Mr. Platt controls the State organization and a majority of the Legislature more completely than Senator Murphy did the Democratic machine and Legislature four years ago," said a member of the club yesterday. "As we look at it, it is better to make a contest, to put the claims of Mr. Choate and Mr. Platt, if he is a candidate, before the Legislature and let the members go on record rather than to let the election go to ex-Senator Platt without a show of opposition. Mr. Platt may be elected, but the election will not go by default."

William D. Guthrie, who is named as Chairman of the Committee of Fifty, said yesterday that he had no connection with the McKinley League, which is anti-Platt.

"It has been reported in the papers generally," he said, "that I am connected with that organization. I am not now, and never have been, a member of the McKinley League, or with the State club out of which the league grew. In fact, I refused to become a member of the McKinley League. I was not a McKinley man. I did serve on the Committee of One Hundred which investigated the enrollment, but am not connected with any political or faction organization, unless the Union League Club is a political organization."

COURT WILL NOT INTERVENE

Judge Lacombe Declines to Enjoin a Cable Company.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has denied the motion for a preliminary injunction in the suit of the United States against La Compagnie Française des Cables Télégraphiques, the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company, and the United States and Haiti Cable Company. The suit was brought to prevent the defendants from laying and landing at Coney Island a telegraphic cable between this country and Haiti, without the consent of the Government, and a motion was made for a preliminary injunction upon a bill of complaint and affidavits.

In his decision, Judge Lacombe says:

"The laying of the cable was completed before this motion was submitted, and there is nothing to show that its operation until final hearing will produce irreparable injury to the United States or to any individual. It is thought that without the consent of the General Government, no one, alien or native, has any right to establish a physical connection between the shores of this country, and that of any foreign nation. Such consent may be implied as well as expressed, and whether it shall be granted or refused is a political question which, in the absence of Congressional action, would seem to fall within the province of the Executive to decide.

"It is further thought that the Executive may effectually enforce its decision without the aid of the courts, and it is certainly indisputable that Congress has absolute authority over the subject. That body is now in session, and if any urgent necessity not disclosed in the papers before the court should call for immediate action, it can settle the question of assent or non-assent with such definiteness as to leave no further room for argument."

NO SKATING YET AWHILE.

Park Department Does Not Expect Ice Until After Christmas.

Although the park people do not anticipate that there will be any skating in the parks until after Christmas, all arrangements have been completed for the reception and accommodation of skaters. The water has been drawn off, so that in the deepest part of the Central Park Lake it is not more than about five feet, and for a hundred feet around the borders a child standing upright would have his head above it. Sheds have been erected at Van Cortlandt Park lake, at the Harlem Mere, and at the Central Park lake, near Seventy-second Street.

Superintendent Parsons said yesterday that after ice first formed on the lake, it generally took five or six days to thicken to a bearing strength. No one is allowed on the ice until it is at least 4½ inches thick, and as a usual thing the park management insists on 6 inches. A year ago yesterday the skating season of 1895 opened in Van Cortlandt Park, with ice 5½ inches thick. This year, in spite of the several cold snaps, there has been no sign of a covering of ice on any of the park water.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers booked for to-day's outgoing transatlantic vessels are the following:

American Line steamship St. Louis, for Southampton—Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, Lars Anderson, Secretary of the United States Legation at Rome; A. L. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Blashfield, Mrs. R. J. Davis, Dr. W. N. Fowler, Lieut. Commander James M. Miller, United States Navy; George F. Parker, United States Consul at Birmingham; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Henry White, and Richard Varley.

White Star Line steamship Majestic, for Queenstown and Liverpool—C. H. Adams, David Anderson, W. K. Appelton, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Beeton, Edward Blake, H. D. Brandreth, W. Brown, R. Ward Carroll, W. A. Cochrane, J. H. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Firth, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fortune, the Marquis and Marquise de Viti de Marco, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Monteith, W. V. Morgan, John M. Spence, Victor Stanley, Royal Navy; the Rev. John Watson, D. D., (Ian Maclaren,) and Mrs. Watson, and J. E. F. Zeh.

LOYAL LEGION PROBLEMS.

Members of the Order Want Only Direct Descendants for Members.

In the first constitution adopted for the government of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in 1865, it was provided that the right of admission should belong to the eldest male lineal descendants of original companions, "and in default of such issue, then of their collateral branches in the order of genealogical succession."

Last February the Commandery of the State of New York unanimously agreed to recommend for adoption by the congress of the order, which meets in Detroit next March, an amendment to the constitution eliminating the right of collateral eligibility for membership.

There are twenty commanderies, representing nineteen States and the District of Columbia, and the vote of the delegates in the congress of two-thirds of the commanderies is required to amend the constitution.

Recorder Blakeman of the New York Commandery informed a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that, while much interest was felt by this commandery in the adoption of the proposed amendment, it was impossible to forecast the action of the congress.

Many other amendments will be presented for consideration. It is expected that the "button fight" will be renewed for the third time. Under the present constitution the members who are sons of original companions become, upon the death of their fathers, hereditary companions of the first class. The original companions wear the familiar red button, known as "the service button." The companions by inheritance wear a blue button.

STEELE AN OLD OFFENDER.

He Told a Story of an Invention When Tried for Forgery.

Herbert H. Steele, who is on trial in Brooklyn on the charge that burglars' tools were found in his possession, and who, the police think, has been selling tools to burglars, is not making a defense that is new to him when he has witnesses to testify that he is an inventor, and that the alleged burglars' tools are used in making Trilby toys.

Steele, who is a graduate of Amherst College, is a bright, quick-witted man, but he has served sentences in Massachusetts prisons. He was convicted of forgery in Fitchburg, Mass., a few years ago, and sentenced to State prison. At that time he took the stand in his own defense, and so ingeniously did he tell a story of a remarkable invention that for a time the then District Attorney of Worcester County, F. A. Gaskill, now a Judge in the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was staggered.

Steele had in his possession whole bundles of checks, signed with the names of public men, the most prominent of whom was Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. When Steele was asked to explain how these checks, most of which were on the Sprague National Bank of Worcester, Mass., were in his possession, he told how he had invented a system whereby, by tracing a name or a word at one end of a telegraph line, he could produce a fac simile at the other end. The checks, he said, were used because he wanted to prove that business men could telegraph signatures to checks and save time in paying bills away from home.

The District Attorney tore the story to pieces, and the jury promptly convicted Steele.

POST OFFICE BRANCHES.

Fifteen Sub-Stations Were Opened Yesterday—Madison Square Branch.

Fifteen sub-Post Office stations established during the past two or three months were opened yesterday. They are situated as follows: Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, Thirty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, Fifty-seventh Street and First Avenue, Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, Seventieth Street and Western Boulevard, Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, Eighty-eighth Street and Avenue A; One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Trinity Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Cauldwell Avenue, Madison and Rutgers Streets, 171 Hester Street, and 191 Bowery.

A branch of the New York Post Office, to be known as Madison Square Branch, will be opened the first of the year in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, on East Twenty-third Street. All regular Post Office business will be carried on at the new branch, with the exception of delivery by carriers. In addition to the regular facilities there will be a special feature of 500 lock-boxes for the benefit of those doing business in the vicinity.

TO BUILD SUBURBAN HOMES.

People of Small Means Helping a Project of This Character.

The subscription books of the City and Suburban Homes Company were closed yesterday. All of the issue of capital stock, amounting to $1,000,000, has been taken.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, President of the company, said yesterday that the most gratifying feature of the subscription has been the fact that a great part of the issue was taken in small investments by working people, who have put their savings in the enterprise.

The company will commence in a short time the building of a number of suburban homes. Sites have already been selected.

As soon as the first $1,000,000 is invested, another issue of stock will be made. This will probably be $1,000,000 also, but will hardly be offered before the latter part of next year.

Cheaper Gas for North Siders.

Senator Charles L. Guy, who during the past three years has made a very determined effort to bring about a reduction in the price of gas to consumers living on the north side, has at last succeeded in obtaining a very substantial concession from the Northern Gaslight Company, which supplies gas to the people of the Twenty-fourth Ward. A letter received by him from President John S. Bush of the Northern Gaslight Company shows that, after Jan. 1, reductions will be made from the present price of $1.00 per thousand feet as follows: Under 1,000 feet, 20 cents per thousand; over 1,000 feet, 25 cents per thousand; over 5,000 feet, 30 cents per thousand; over 20,000 feet, 40 cents per thousand, and over 100,000 feet, 45 cents per thousand.

Dismembered by a Train.

The body of an unknown man was found on track No. 9 of the Grand Central Depot Annex about 5:15 yesterday afternoon. Both arms and legs had been cut off, and the face was disfigured. It is supposed he was struck by Tuckahoe train No. 107, which came in at 5:03. The railway officials were certain the man was not one of their employes. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Tragic Ending of a Quarrel.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 15.—Morris Pope and J. H. Keithline, two well-known citizens of this place, got into a quarrel over family matters this morning. During the excitement of words, and just as they were about to come to blows, Pope drew a revolver and shot Keithline. As the latter fell to the floor, Pope put the gun to his own head and blew out his brains. Keithline, it is believed, cannot recover.

BOTANICAL GARDEN PLANS

DETAILS FURNISHED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Best Models of Europe and America Have Been Studied in Preparing for the Bronx Park Enterprise.

The Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park yesterday furnished the details of the plans of the garden, which were accepted by them Monday afternoon.

Before making the plans public, the board felt that it was due the Commissioners of Public Parks to ask their consent. This was given yesterday through the President of the board, Samuel McMillan.

The general plan, together with detailed plans for the several buildings, will be officially submitted to the Commissioners as soon as certain drawings, not yet completed, can be made ready and shall have received the approval of the Board of Managers of the garden. The work of planning is now so far advanced that it is believed that all drawings may be finished shortly after the beginning of the new year.

The report on plan was submitted to the Board of Managers at its meeting, Nov. 30, by the Commission, N. L. Britton, director in chief; R. W. Gibson, architect; John R. Brinley, civil and landscape engineer; Lucien M. Underwood, Professor of Botany, Columbia University; Samuel Henshaw, landscape gardener, and Lincoln Pierson, Secretary, of the Lord & Burnham Company, which is to put up the glass houses. The details of the plan as accepted are printed in a circular of twenty-four pages. The commission, the report says, has sought the advice of the persons in this country believed to have had the most experience in such enterprises, while several of its members, during the past five years, have endeavored, by repeated visits to the principal gardens of Europe, to obtain the benefit of the widest experience there. In Mr. Vaux, for planning the road system, the commission has had the highest expert skill.

There are three main divisions of the general plan, viz., the location of the driveways, the location of the buildings, and the allotment of grounds to the different departments.

The most important of the driveways, those on the east side of Bronx River, were planned and located by Mr. Vaux. The location of the roads has largely controlled the plan of all the other landscape designs.

Upon the advice of Dr. Morris of the Royal Botanic Garden, at Kew, it was decided to separate the buildings, as large crowds can be handled more easily when the buildings are not grouped. During last Summer, 400,000 persons visited Kew in one day. An equal number must be expected some days in the Bronx Garden.

Judge Addison Brown is Chairman of the standing Committee on Plans.

The Museum Building is to have a frontage of 304 feet and a depth of 50 feet, with two lateral wings of 200 feet each. It will be situated on elevated land about 1,000 feet from Bedford Park Station.

Nine hundred feet from the museum will be the first horticultural house, and a second horticultural house will be erected south of Southern Boulevard, which will be surrounded by the pinetum. There will also be a heat and power house, and houses for the gardeners, stables, &c.

Among the divisions of the Botanical Garden will be a pinetum, a deciduous arboretum, a fruticetum, a viticetum, herbaceus grounds, a bog garden, rockeries, an economic garden, forest areas, permanent nurseries, meadows, and lakes and ponds.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A RAID.

Bureau of Incumbrance Inspectors May Have Caused a Death.

According to Dr. William L. Rickart, Inspectors Mark Schlesinger and William Clark of the Bureau of Incumbrances are in danger of having to meet a charge of causing the death of William Scott. Scott is not dead yet, but the doctor says his condition is such that he may die at any time.

The trouble in which the Inspectors are involved is the outcome of a raid made by the Bureau of Incumbrances Oct. 20 upon the sidewalk display of D. A. Doyle, a trunk dealer, under the Astor House. The story told by Mr. Doyle is that the Inspectors, who had been sent to remove the asserted obstruction caused by Mr. Doyle's display, pounced upon Scott, an employe in the store, and seriously injured him. The case has been adjourned from time to time on account of the physical condition of Scott. Yesterday afternoon it was heard beforel Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court. Assistant District Attorney Oliver appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Farley of the Corporation Counsel's office, represented the accused men.

Dr. Rickart said he attended Scott immediately after he received his injuries. He found him suffering from contusions in the side and back, as well as a bruised arm. In addition to that, he was suffering from shock. Three days after the injuries were received the young man fell into a comatose state, being unconscious most of the time since. From his examinations the doctor said he was satisfied, even if the patient should recover physically, he would be a lunatic. When questioned as to whether there were any injuries about the head, the witness said he could find none. However, within the last few days there had developed a swelling on the back of the young man's head. This could come from a carbuncle or a fractured skull. The doctor gave it as his opinion that the chances were against the young man's recovery.

The Inspectors' side of the story will be told Thursday.

To Entertain Appellate Judiciary.

The Colonial Club will give a reception at the clubhouse, Boulevard and Seventy-second Street, on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 23, in honor of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for this department. The clubhouse, which is one of the handsomest and most commodious in the city, is admirably adapted for such a social function as is proposed. Invitations to the reception will be sent to Gov. Morton and staff, to the Judges of the Court of Appeals, to the Judges of the United States courts of the district, to the Mayor, Controller, and heads of departments of the Municipal Government, and to many promient citizens.

Poolroom Raided.

A poolroom on the second floor of 27 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was raided yesterday by a posse of detectives from Police Headquarters after one of them had bought a ticket on Hazard, one of the horses running at New Orleans. The room was crowded with players, but the only persons arrested were William Gaston, supposed to be the proprietor, and James Kelly and James Waddick, his clerks. The prisoners gave bail in $500 each for examination today.

Child Burned to Death.

Tessie Effman, six years old, was fatally burned at her home, 107 Van Pelt Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. She died in St. Catharine's Hospital three hours later. She was playing near the kitchen stove when her clothing caught fire. Mrs. Effman, who was in an adjoining room, heard her daughter's screams, and, running to her, extinguished the flames, but not before the child had been burned from head to foot.

BATHS, AIR, AND CLOTHES.

Mrs. How Lectures on the Art of Housewifery.

Mrs. Sarah B. How delivered the second of her course of six lectures on "The Ancient and Honorable Art of Housewifery" yesterday morning in the Woman's Exchange, 12 East Thirtieth Street. The number of persons who hear her is increasing, and considerable interest was manifested. Her subject was "Health and Cleanliness." She said:

"Our race is by nature fond of soap and water. The early chronicles record with contemptuous amazement that the Anglo-Saxons were in the habit of taking a weekly bath, and that they changed their clothes at the same time, and even went so far as to comb their hair every day. The English, which have the instinctive love of a bath, were content with a weekly bath until fifty years ago, when the conquest of India taught them better. Those who went to hot India to live discovered a daily bath necessary, and on their return home introduced the custom.

"While others preach suffrage to women," she continued, "I should like to preach fresh air." She said it would not do any harm to open the windows and let in the fresh air, and added: "The men are worse sinners in this respect than the women. But men are poor feeble bodies, whose minds are taken up with money-getting, governing, fighting, and such trifles, and can't be expected to know or care about these important matters.

"There is no doubt that our descendants will read and hear of the 'all wool' craze we have caught with as much amazement as we read of our ancestors' unsanitary habits." She said wool made the skin moist and sensitive, opened the pores, and exposed the wearer to draughts and colds. We are told by many advocates of 'all wool' that it is valuable because it absorbs perspiration. Pour water on a piece of flannel and see."

Mrs. How advocated the wearing of linen or cotton undergarments, and said we should look to heavy wraps to protect us when we go out doors. She said the Russians never wear woolen undergarments, and that the proper way to dress is in clothes that will not overheat the body when we are in the house. Then when we go out, if we wrap up well, we will be all right.

TO PROTECT THE SAILORS.

A Movement to Save Them from Abuses Now Existing.

The Chamber of Commerce has recently taken a step toward the enforcement of laws to protect the sailor from the extortion and blackmail of unlicensed boarding masters who keep him while he is ashore, and the crimps, or shipping masters, who send him to sea. In spite of the existence of a United States Shipping Commissioner, an act of Congress, a Board of Commissioners to see to the licensing of sailors' boarding houses, and a State law under which these matters are supposed to be regulated, abuses still continue.

Some days ago a committee of Jack's friends, headed by J. Augustus Johnson, President of Good Government Club E, undertook to find out why it was that the sailor could be swindled in defiance of Congress and the State. They ascertained that the United States law, which assumed to abolish the shipping master, was thwarted by its own incompleteness. It provides that any one who assumes to exercise the prerogative of the Shipping Commissioner to ship men shall be punished with a fine not to exceed $500, and fails to fix a minimum penalty. The crimps and the boarding masters, who are bound together in an association and have legal advisers, were, it is asserted, quick to take advantage of this flaw in the act. The committee also learned that the Board of Commissioners to look after the sailors' boarding houses has dropped out of sight, and that the law which created it has become a dead letter. The existing powers of this board were called upon with the result that the Chamber of Commerce has named O. Edgerton Smith, Capt. George W. Brown, and J. Wheeler Hardley as a new commission. The board has begun a census of the sailors' boarding houses for the purpose of compelling them to apply for a license and to show that under the law they are fit to do business. The Episcopal Church Mission Society for Seamen has in the meantime appointed Mr. Johnson as Chairman of a committee on further legislation. This committee and the Board of Commissioners are soon to meet and compare notes.

AQUARIUM PLANS UNCHANGED.

It Has Always Been Intended to Open the Place on Sundays.

"The Park Board has in no wise changed its views or purposes with reference to the opening of the aquarium on Sunday," said Commissioner W. A. Stiles to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. "It has not only been our intention from the first to permit the public to visit the place on Sunday, but we so announced in the newspapers ten days ago.

"We have not had an adequate force of doorkeepers and attendants at the aquarium for seven days in the week, but, with the appropriation for 1897 we will be able to employ four more men. That additional help will enable us to give the public all the advantages that we have contemplated. The force will be increased at the first of the new year, and from that time the institution will be open on Sunday, including the galleries, which are at present undergoing repairs.

"I would like to emphasize the fact that this is no backdown on the part of the board or the Aquarium Committee. We had no other thought than to have the institution open on Sundays."

Private City Relief Work.

Several persons interested in the work of the City Mission Society paid a visit of inspection yesterday to St. Barnabas's House, in Mulberry Street, near Bleecker, and God's Providence Mission, in East Broome Street. These two institutions are chiefly supported by funds furnished by the City Mission, and yesterday's visitation was by invitation of the ladies composing the Advisory Board, who desire to extend the public interest in their work. St. Barnabas House shelters homeless women and children, and God's Providence Mission maintains a day nursery, kindergarten, industrial, and other schools.

The Harlem School Site.

Another hearing was held yesterday, before the Committee on Sites of the Board of Education, concerning the proposed site for a school building at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on the ground now occupied by St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, condemned a year ago as unsafe, and not since used. No decision was reached, as the entire session of the committee was taken up in listening to the arguments of people interested. The opposition was based on the same grounds as at previous hearings, that the noise would cause depreciation in near-by property. The chief arguments were made by ex-Judge Allerton and Alfred J. Compton.

O. H. P. Belmont in Court.

O. H. P. Belmont appeared in the Third Judicial District Court yesterday morning, with Attorney Duer, to defend a suit for $35 brought by Peter Dunn & Co., as holders of an assigned claim of A. Koehler & Co. of Union Square. The claim of A. Koehler & Co. included several items for expense and labor, marked in the bills "as agreed upon," on lay figures to sustain several sets of armor in Mr. Belmont's house at Newport. Mr. Belmont disputed the bill and refused to pay it. The plaintiff failed to appear, and the case was adjourned to Dec. 24.

THE SOCIAL CONSCIENCE

THE CHURCHES IN THE MOVEMENTS OF THE TIMES.

The Rev. Dr. Strong Tells of the Manner in Which Religious Bodies Should Meet Present Problems.

A paper was read yesterday morning before the Charity Organization Society by the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong of the Evangelical Alliance on "The Churches in the Movements of the Times." Miss Kate Bond presided. This was the first of a series of monthly conferences which are to be held under the auspices of the society this Winter, at which the evils of pauperism and the way in which religious and charitable bodies may overcome them will be discussed.

"In the sphere of industry," said Dr. Strong, "the most significant thing is the movement toward organization, both of capital and of labor. In politics, there is a movement from government by representatives; our legislative bodies are less deliberative, and the tendency is in the direction of the referendum. In the intellectual sphere the most significant movement is the creation of a new science—that of society. Chairs of sociology are now endowed in universities and colleges. Men are discovering that society has a life of its own which is developing under its own proper laws, and they are seeking to discover what those laws are. In philanthropy a striking illustration is found in men and women who are to-day living in the slums and giving their money and energies for the benefit of others. It is for the love of man, as man, not from the religious or the patriotic motive. In the sphere of religion, the significant thing is the movement of the churches to one another."

Dr. Strong said all this meant that society is coming to self-consciousness and to a recognition of the oneness of its life.

"Democracy is more distinctly conscious of its needs and capabilities," he continued, "and the ecclesiastical world better appreciates the incongruity of a divided Church. The era we are entering upon is complementary to that closing, and belongs to the age of the Renaissance and the Reformation. At the Reformation there was a wonderful quickening of the individual conscience. The social conscience is at present only rudimentary.

"Duties being required from which no man can absolve him have brought about the individual's knowledge of his rights. The elevation of women and the abolition of slavery have come because men have won their rights. The watchword of the old era was 'rights'; that of the new will be 'duties.' The spirit of the old was 'I am as good as you.' The spirit of the new will be 'You are as good as I.'

"We were told that men created new problems for which Christianity had no solution, but the return to Christ has caused new light to come from His teachings, and we are beginning to see that the religion of Jesus is not individualistic, but pre-eminently social. The Christianity of Christ is to be the great organizing power in this new era.

"If the civilization of the twentieth century is to be more Christian than that of the nineteenth, it is because the churches more effectively apply the principles. There are signs now that the Christian Church is making a new adaptation by a return to the simplicity that was in Christ, and an advance by applying the social teachings of Christ to the social conscience. It is preeminently the duty of the Church to educate the conscience, and the sphere of conscience is all life.

"The churches are vitally concerned with the tendency to industrial organization. If industrial war and the selfishness which inspires it are inconsistent with the coming of God's kingdom, it is the Church's duty to make it cease. Sin is the root of all evil, and there can be no social salvation until sin is removed.

"I do not believe that the tendency of the churches toward one another means organic church union for many years to come. But it means that effective co-operation, without which it is impossible for them to accomplish the regeneration of society. All save the forces of religion and reform have laid hold of organization. Through co-operation the churches can work out all social reforms in one generation. When I think of the crisis in which we live, and the changes that are imminent; the multitude outside the churches, and that the multitude have political power, and when I think of popular discontent, I see signs of a great popular break up."

In the discussion that followed addresses were made by the Rev. David H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, the Rev. Dr. Mason North, and Ernest Crosby. Charles D. Kellogg will read the next paper on Jan. 19.

MONEY FOR CHURCH WORK.

Methods of Giving Discussed at a Baptist Missionary Conference.

A missionary conference under the auspices of the several Baptist missionary societies, co-operating with the Commission on Systematic Beneficence, began in the Sunday school room of the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday morning, and it will continue to-day.

In opening the first session the presiding officer, the Rev. H. M. Sanders of this city, explained that the purpose of the conference was to discuss methods of raising money for the prosecution of church and missionary work. From the earliest Christian period, he said, the contribution box was an indespensable and useful adjunct of religious devotions.

Several distinguished clergymen took part in the discussions, and all agreed that some definite method of giving money for Christian purposes should be followed by churchgoers. Some of the speakers were the Rev. Cortland Myers and the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades of Brooklyn, the Rev. A. J. Rowland of Philadelphia, the Rev. Henry L. Morehouse, Corresponding Secretary of the commission; Mrs. N. M. Waterbury of Newton Centre, Mass.; the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce of New York; the Rev. H. C. Mable of Boston, the Rev. John Humstone, and the Rev. F. M. Ellis of Brooklyn. The Rev. Thomas S. Barbour of Brookline, Mass., is Chairman of the commission and B. F. Dennisson of Philadelphia is Secretary and Treasurer.

"Pray and pay are too much alike in form and in sound to be very far apart in sentiment," said the Rev. Mr. Myers of Brooklyn, "and I am inclined to agree with an old belief concerning the personal worship of God: the word personal should be pronounced 'purse and all.'" Most of the speakers favored the idea of systematic giving by each church member of a certain percentage of his income, and 10 per cent. was mentioned as a good basis to start on.

W. H. Osgood's Funeral.

Several hundred clubmen and as many more relatives and friends of the late William H. Osgood were present in Grace Church yesterday morning, when funeral services over his body were held. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington read the office for the dead. Delegations were present from the Union, Metropolitan, and New York Yacht Clubs, of which Mr. Osgood was a member, and flowers were sent by all those organizations. Among those in attendance were Theodore A. Havemeyer, Edward N. Tailer, John Benjamin, S. P. Freeman, Col. E. M. Nell, J. K. Gracie, E. E. Chase, A. F. Farley, Henry G. Eldridge, Frank K. Sturgis, H. I. Nicholas, Chester Griswold, J. Frank Pierson, John Barnes, William Strong, and Louis P. Henop. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

MR. WARSZAWIAK'S PROTEST.

A Claim that the Presbytery Heard Only One Side.

Herman Warszawiak, whose application for ordination the New York Presbytery refused to grant at its meeting Monday night, has made a statement, in which he says that the Presbytery heard only one side of the story.

"In refusing to make the appointment," he says, "the Presbytery unquestionably acted within its rights. With this refusal I have no fault whatever to find, recognizing the Presbytery's right to appoint or reject at will. Concerning the manner in which that right was exercised, however, I may remark in passing that it was an example of the application of gag law such as is fortunately extremely rare in any civilized and Christian community."

Mr. Warszawiak says that the charges made against his character to the Presbytery were refuted long ago, and declares that his work as pastor of the American Mission to the Jews is always open to inspection.

"On another point I desire to say one word," he continued. "One of the members of the Presbytery, in making the assertion 'All must admit that there is ground for a charitable judgment in this instance, in view of the education, associations, and general environment of one born of Hebrew parents,' unwittingly or otherwise offered an insult to the entire Jewish race, which I am impelled to refute. I love my fellow-Hebrews with all my heart, and I love, with all the ardor of my soul, my parents, whom I consider to be incuded in this most uncharitable statement. I have the honor to come from a rabbinical family, well known among Hebrews all over the world. Both my grandfathers and their parents and grandparents before them were among the leading and learned rabbis of their time in Europe, and the rabbinical family of Gurah is until this day honored throughout the globe wherever an orthodox Hebrew is found.

"It will be a revelation to the American people that a Hebrew convert to the Christian faith is rejected by a body of Christian clergymen on account of his birth and Jewish education, but the action of the Presbytery in the present instance is hardly capable of any other construction."

The Rev. Dr. John Hall said last night: "The charges against Mr. Warszawiak have been investigated by a committee appointed for the purpose, and he was acquitted. I recommended that he be taken as a student by the Presbytery, and there seems to have been a misunderstanding."

THE NEGRO FACES A CRISIS.

Members of the Armstrong Association Say He Must Be Educated.

The Armstrong Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of its President, William Jay Schieffelin, 35 West Fifty-seventh Street. Addresses were made by Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, and R. C. Ogden, President of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, and the Hampton Quartet presented a musical programme.

The addresses of Dr. Frissell and President Ogden dwelt upon the adverse effects of trade unions on the condition of the colored race. They agreed that a crisis second only to those of war times confronted the negro, and that it must be met by the proper education of the negro youth. George F. Peabody, C. F. Watson, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall were among the listeners. Many women members of the association were present. Among them were Mrs. George Wood, Mrs. C. F. Watson, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Mrs. Gen. Barlow, Miss Edith Bryce, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, and Mrs. H. B. Frissell. After the meeting, tea was served by Mrs. Schieffelin.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—William Jay Schieffelin; Vice Presidents—Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, and Mrs. C. A. Runkle; Corresponding Secretary—George McAneny, 54 William Street; Recording Secretary—Miss Edith Bryce; Treasurer—A. S. Frissell, Fifth Avenue Bank; Executive Committee—Mrs. C. A. Runkle, Mrs. George Wood, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Miss Edith Bryce, Miss Helen Villard, Mrs. John Markoe, Mrs. Eugene Smith, William Jay Schieffelin, George McAneny, Lloyd McK. Garrison, A. S. Frissell, John Kendrick Bangs, Charles E. Bigelow, Arthur Curtiss James, Morris K. Jesup, Duncan D. Chaplin, and J. G. Phelps Stokes; ex-officio, H. B. Frissell, D. D., Principal of Hampton Institute.

HELD UP A CABLE CAR.

Frontier Methods Adopted by a Revengeful Youth on Third Avenue.

Louis Hinde a bullet-headed young man, nineteen years old, of 510 West Broadway, was the most notable person in Yorkville Court yesterday. The story they told of him seemed too strange to have originated in New York. It sounded more like the tales they used to tell of the deeds of "Billy the Kid" and the James and Dalton gangs on the frontier.

The charge was that Hinde, with three friends, held up a cable car for revenge at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, at 9 o'clock Monday night. When they made their attack they yelled like Indians, creating a panic among the dozen or more passengers. After a savage fight Hinde overpowered the gripman, Hughes Call, and took possession of the car, which he ran at a terrific rate for two blocks. He started the car so suddenly and went so rapidly that his companions were unable to get aboard.

The women and children screamed, but the men who occupied the car appeared to be so greatly astonished that they did not think of aiding the company's employes. Finally the conductor, F. G. Cornay, went to Call's assistance and Hinde was in turn overpowered. He was handed over to Policeman William Ryan.

In court yesterday Hinde, who is a teamster, claimed that Call had deliberately run against his wagon on the down trip. A wrangle had ensued and Hinde's subsequent act was to punish Call. By request of the cable company Magistrate Wentworth adjourned the case for a hearing until this afternoon.

Want More Building Inspectors.

John J. Egan and John Donnelly called on the Mayor yesterday as representatives of the Bricklayers' Union, and recommended that the estimates for the Building Department be increased so that more Inspectors may be employed. They suggested that it would be well to have an auxiliary force of Inspectors supplied by their union. They also said that old brick had been used in the construction of some buildings. The Mayor said that the attention of the Building Department would be called to their statements.

New England Society Election.

At the annual meeting of the New England Society last night, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the following officers were re-elected: President—Charles C. Beaman; Vice President—Henry E. Howland; Second Vice President—William E. Dodge; Treasurer—William Dowd; Secretary—George Wilson. Four new Directors were elected to serve until 1900—Howland Davis, George H. Robinson, Morris K. Jesup, and Austin B. Fletcher. Eight new members were admitted, making the total membership 1,498. The annual dinner of the society will be held at the Waldorf.

WHO IS TO BLAME HERE?

DENIAL OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR A FALLEN WALL.

Singular Complication in Connection with Delmonico's Excavation on Fifth Avenue—Kneipp Cure Embarrassment.

If the rear wall of the Kneipp Sanitarium, at 21 East Forty-fifth Street, had held together until the courts opened yesterday morning, an injunction to prevent its demolition would have been obtained by Dr. C. A. Bode, who runs the water cure, and his partner, Harry Daly, whose attention is given to the Fifth Avenue Swimming School, on the ground floor. Long and ragged lines of brick, however, had been getting furtner and further apart for two weeks, and, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, there was a crash that startled the neighborhood, aroused Dr. Bode and Mr. Daly out of slumber, and brought policemen scurrying from all directions.

The rear wall of the building had collapsed. The brick that made up thirty feet of its width and all its height lay in the excavation that is being made for the new Delmonico's, at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. What little of the wall remained was hanging, practically, by the firmness of the mortar and, worst of all, a swimming tank, containing 80,000 gallons of water was right at the gap where the floor sagged when the bricks went tumbling into the Delmonico cellar.

The wall fell because, unlike the walls of houses on other sides of the excavation, it had not been shored up. All parties interested in the matter agree as to that. There is a difference as to the reason why the wall, which was a thin one, was not protected. The contractors, Thomas P. Galligan & Sons of 528 East Fifteenth Street, blame Dr. Bode and Mr. Daly. These latter two blame the contractors. The Building Department wants to know what it has had to do with the matter, and insinuates that Charles Delmonico may figure in it somehow.

Edward Grosse is the attorney for the Kneipp Sanitarium and the swimming school, and when his clients, Dr. Bode and Mr. Daly, had taken a last look toward Forty-fourth Street through the growing cracks in the wall late Monday night, they went to bed firm in the confidence that the injunction would get around in time to keep the wall from falling. Theirs was a rude awakening.

They rushed to the scene to find their swimming tank practically a lofty cavern, with its floor mightily weighted with water in danger of collapse. They found the glass roof sinking, and wondered what would have happened if three of their fashionable pupils had occupied the three dressing booths that are at the edge of the Delmonico chasm.

Deputy Superintendent Rutherford of the Department of Building traced the cause of the crash of brick to the beginning for a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

"We notified J. M. Hodgson, the owner of the building, Dec. 1, that the rear wall was in an unsafe condition," he said. "That was all we could do. He was supposed to put it in satisfactory shape within a reasonable time. The swimming school and Kneipp people objected to the contractors shoring it up in a satisfactory way, on the ground that they would not agree to indemnify them for losses in their business. It seems to me that they should have transacted the indemnity business with Mr. Delmonico. It was none of the contractors' business. But, anyhow, the Building Department has nothing to do with disputes between two parties.

"Inspector Reed of this department inspected the wall last night, and reported that it was unsafe. He said he thought it would be all right until to-day. Anyway, it was too late then to do anything. Galligan does work for us, and he knows his business. Men from the Department of Public Works say the water tank was leaking."

Mr. Daly was mournful when the reporter found him. "Kneippers," as the watercurists have come to be called, came and were turned away.

"We have had swimming pupils to-day from all parts of the city, New Jersey, and even Connecticut," he said, "but we had to let all the water out of the tank, so they couldn't swim.

"We wanted Galligan to fix that wall, but we didn't want him to hurt our business unless we were indemnified. He wanted to run beams away into our swimming tank. He wanted

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1896.

To the Holders of

Union Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust Notes:

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, the Chairman submitted to the Committee a letter received by him inclosing a copy of a proposed plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Notes.

After a full discussion it was resolved that in the opinion of this Committee the proposed plan of reorganization is undesirable; that this Committee are proceeding with all possible despatch to liquidate the trust, with a view to paying the outstanding notes and retaining any equity in the securities for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its legal successors, and that, in their opinion, the interests of the noteholders are sufficiently and adequately protected by the course they are pursuing for the liquidation of the trust.

The Committee reaffirm the statement already made in their circular of April 4, 1895, to the note-holders, that, in their opinion, the securities held under the Collateral Trust are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes, with interest at 6 per cent. until date of payment.

In making this statement the Committee desire to add that while, of course, they would personally welcome any plan satisfactory to all concerned which might result in relieving them from the responsibility and labor of their trust, they must, while those duties continue, proceed with the liquidation of the trust, as their discretion shall dictate, under the absolute powers conferred upon them and as they deem most likely to yield the best possible results.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWARD KING,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
} Of Committee under Trust Indenture of Union Pacific Railway Company, dated September 4, 1891.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.

6 Per Cent.

Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purpose of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
} Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL WASHINGTON Railroad six per cent. bonds: The Bondholders' Committee hereby give notice to holders of above bonds that unless they deposit their bonds with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of the City of New York on or before the 15th day of January, 1897, they will have to pay a penalty of Ten (10) Dollars on every bond deposited after that date.
ALFRED M. HOYT, Chairman.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.—New Haven, Conn., December 14th, 1896.—The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 19th inst. and remain closed to and including the 31st inst., for purposes of dividend payable on the latter date. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM L. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.
Holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds may insure against redemption by lot in January next, and have blank forms of application sent to them by applying to
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

The stock market was under pressure all day. Practically every stock dealt in declined somewhat. For the most part, the concessions were fractional merely, but in conspicuous instances the drops reached as much as 2 points.

***

Sugar Trust fell over 2 points. So did American Spirits preferred—the old Whisky Trust's successor. Manhattan Elevated did the same. In these stocks most of the day's interest centred.

***

Sugar Trust transactions made up a quarter of the whole day's business—over 50,000 out of a total of 200,000 shares. It sold ex dividend, and, (as was pointed out here yesterday,) the whole Street had the point that the dividend was sure to be promptly recovered. It was not. Instead, there was continued weakness throughout the day. It will some day dawn on the Wall Street intellect that the people who manipulated Sugar quotations are masters of the juggling art, and notions that they can be followed or out-schemed are full of danger.

***

For weeks past Sugar Trust shares have been under most desperate manipulation. Transactions in that stock have equaled a third, at least, of everything done on the Stock Exchange. In many ways it has been amply shown that this large trading was not legitimate, but rather made up of trickery deals, "washes," and the like.

If important insiders desired to sell stock undetected the tactics pursued are precisely those which most might be counted on to cover their tracks. The whole business is simply nauseating—a game aimed to deceive the public.

***

Manhattan stock, next to Sugar Trust, was chiefly conspicuous in yesterday's transactions. It opened above 95 and closed at 93, having been lower. An interesting story—when the time is ripe—can be told to explain amply the significance of this smash.

***

Manhattan, as a property, is all right. It requires large expenditures to be made upon it to put it in proper physical condition. It has been long neglected; it is "run down." But it has a public franchise of vast value. It is so situated that progressive management can increase its earnings. Economies in the use of new motive power can help it largely. It is far from being a back number. But such helpful factors are too much in the future to warrant a plunging trade in loading up within one week with 12,000 shares of stock on a margin. That sort of speculation never yet omitted penalties.

***

In American Spirits the trouble is that traders have been fooled with the idea that they were in a deal where legitimate business proposals were back of the recent show of buoyancy. Instead, it was mere manipulation. If Mr. Greenhut and Nelse Morris are only coming to the front again the man with a dollar needs to be exceedingly careful.

***

The whole market is made nervous by news from Washington. Nobody really believes the United States can be precipitated into a Spanish war, but nevertheless, people who have investments are not encouraged to show confidence by the riff-raff talk that comes from the capital.

***

At the close of the market for the day some suggestions came that important interests abroad were pleased to note the reaction of our market, and would now put in buying orders as a scale. This signifies something to people who are professional hopers, but the ordinary, matter-of-fact man will prefer to see foreign action rather than sunny promises.

***

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ¼, while the 4s, 1925, declined ⅛. There was a sale of $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120⅜.

***

Five shares of Bank of Republic stock sold on the Stock Exchange at 154, 100 shares Broadway at 235, and 1 share Central National at 128.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Tob. scrip	1	Erie Tel. & Tel.	½
Bay State Gas	1	N. J. Central	1
Del & Hudson	⅝	Stand. R. & T.	⅝

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅞	Met. Traction	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Minn. Iron	1
Am. Sug. Refs.	2½	Mo. Pacific	⅞
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1⅝	Pullman Car	⅜
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	St. L. & San Fran.	⅝
Am. Tob. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Can. Pacific	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	St. L. Southwest.	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	St. L. Southwest. pf.	⅝
Chicago Gas	1	St. P. & Omaha	½
Consol. Gas	⅛	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅜
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	Union Pac.	½
Lake Shore	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Manhattan	2⅜	West. Union	1⅜

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Atchison, Col. & Pacific 1st	2		

BONDS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Col. Coal & Iron 6s	1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1	St. Paul con. 7s	1
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $106,707,887; balances, $7,231,822; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $264,265.

Money on call in London, 2½@3⅛ per cent, closing at 3@3⅛ per cent; discount rate in open market, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills, closing at 3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—45c premium. Boston—5c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares, after a fractionally lower opening, closed strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 13⅛; Erie, ⅝, to 15⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 50; St. Paul, ¼, to 76, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅛. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 56⅛; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 96⅜; New York Central, ⅝, to 97⅜, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34¾. Mexican sold at 21¼ and Pennsylvania at 53⅝. British consols declined ⅛ to 111⅛, for money and 111⅞ for the account.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £50,000.

AS TO GOLD MOVEMENTS.

Frequent reference has been made in these columns to the special attention now being paid to United States financial affairs by the London Statist, the foremost English economical review. The Statist ordinarily is much opposed to everything American, though lately it has had a "Commissioner" traveling here and is now inclined to take an overliberal view of our investment opportunities. In its latest number received here it says:

The prospect of early gold imports from the United States appear less assured. The balance of trade continues to be in favor of that country, and under ordinary circumstances some amount of gold might still have to be sent. The cheapness of money in New York and the relative dearness of money in London is, however, preventing any shipments, for, instead of remittances to New York, money has been left in London, to be employed at the higher rate ruling here. Exchange houses consequently are making a considerable profit by selling exchange upon New York to pay for produce purchased by Europe, while they are borrowing money in New York to meet their drafts. On the money received by them in London they are obtaining 3 per cent., and on the money they have borrowed in New York they are paying only 2 per cent. Moreover, with the prospect of the trade balance being against the United States early next year, Exchanges houses will have no difficulty in repaying their loans from the American banks, and obtaining the margin of profit between the rates now quoted for sterling and the higher quotations, which are likely to be witnessed in January or February.

The extent of the operations in Exchange now going on cannot be determined, but it would appear that a very considerable sum has been borrowed in New York. When the trade balance turns arbitrage houses will liquidate their loans in New York instead of sending gold, and this operation may for a time prevent gold shipments from the United States. Easier money in London in January and the possibility of somewhat stiffer conditions in the United States when gold shipments seem near may also have a retarding influence upon gold shipments. It is also probable that the trade balance will remain in favor of the United States for a much longer period than usual. The wheat crop throughout the world, apart from the United States, is very poor. Reports from Argentina also indicate a short crop. With wheat in New York at $1 a bushel for cash, there is every inducement for America to continue to send grain abroad in large quantities. Further, the Indian cotton crop is also very poor, and America will have to supply a much larger portion than usual of the world's needs. The cotton shipments are, therefore, also likely to be large. American purchases from this country are undoubtedly expanding, and the larger imports of goods into the United States may partially neutralize the effect of the large exports.

So far as can at present be seen, gold shipments from the United States may not occur until early in the new year.

AFRAID OF ONE ANOTHER.

The scheme for reforming and re-establishing the Chicago Stock Exchange drags drearily. Every time an advance move is proposed somebody's corns seem to be stepped upon.

This is the way a Chicago authority puts the situation, which has much interest for many in Wall Street:

"The trouble with the Stock Exchange as it exists to-day is primarily that the public lacks confidence in its members. In an organization doing such business as properly belongs to the arena of a Stock Exchange, the strength of the entire membership is the strength of its weakest member. A millionaire member may offer to sell stock on the floor of the Exchange, and when the price is satisfactory the offer is snapped up by the first buyer, be he a millionaire or a member with his assets under his hat. In the eye of the law governing such transactions, the buyer is equally reliable as the seller. The credit of membership is the basis of the guarantee that each end of the transaction will be carried out. One or other of the parties to the deal may turn around before the day closes and transfer his obligation to another member of the board. Theoretically the deal so far as the original sale is concerned is in as good shape as at first. A member of the Exchange still remains the buyer.

"The member who has turned around and transferred his obligation to another has conferred a positive benefit on every member of the Exchange. He has made a market in the stock. He has doubled the business of the Exchange in that particular line. He has infused a little life into the methods of the board. And so long as his credit has been established—as it should be before he is allowed the privilege of the Exchange—the Exchange itself is under obligation to him. Without such men the business of a Stock Exchange would be an impossibility. Yet the first 'reform' suggested in the way of stirring up the Chicago Bourse from its comatose condition is the banishment of just such men. The substitution sheet, which is the official record of transactions of the kind, is said to be slated for abolition. Why? Because members share with the public the distrust in the financial responsibility of each other. If every member were an acknowledged millionaire there had been no talk of abolishing the substitution sheet."

WALL STREET TALK.

The Manhattan Elevated Board of Directors will not be reorganized right away. The new stockholder from St. Louis will have to bide a wee.

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So George Gould is talking blue, is he? This is the latest bear reliance.

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Boston bulls on Burlington talk cheerfully and—don't buy.

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Gold exports are discussed, but not by bankers who have knowledge of the situation.

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Much is heard of how European investors just now regard American investments. This is the way Sidney W. Curtis puts it:

"London seems to be afraid of tight money just before Jan. 1, and such speculative influence as it still possesses is for the moment unfavorable."

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The passage by the City Council last night of an ordinance reducing the fares on the street car lines of this city to 4 cents had a very depressing effect on the shares of these companies. North Chicago was offered down, to 202, and West Chicago to 92⅞. The legality of the measure will be fully tested in the courts, and the opinion prevails that it will not stand.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Strawboard	34½	36	34½	35½
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	66⅝	67½	66½	67½
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	12	14	12½	13½
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	35⅝	36	35¾	36
Chi. P. & P. Co.	37½	39	38	39
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	48	50	49	50½
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Chi. City Ry.	223	227	225	227
Chi. Telephone	172	175	172	175
Diamond M. of Ill.	122	123	124½	...
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	19	19¼	20½	20⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12	14	13	14½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	35	36	35	36
New York Biscuit	53½	56	55½	56
N. Chi. St. R. R.	200	203	202½	206
National Railway	105	106	...	...
Street's W. S. Car Line.	14	15	13½	15
Street's W. S. Car L. pf.	...	...	56	...
West Chi. St. R. R.	92	93	93½	94
Western Stone	52	56	58	59

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	98½	99½	98¾	99½
Chi. Dock Co. 5s.	96	99	97	99
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s.	106	109	106½	109
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	58	58½	58	59
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	35	36	...	...
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100¼	101	100¼	100¾
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	102	102¾	102	103
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	92½	92¾	92½	92¾
Consumers' Gas. L. 5s	83	84	83½	84½
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	73	73¼	73¼	74
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	59	60	59½	60
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	99	100	99½	100
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102	104	102½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	95	95½	96	96¼
Chi. Edison 6s	115	116¼	115	117

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	...
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106½	110
American Bank Note	...	42
American Typefounders' Company	31	35½
Atlantic Mutual '90 scrip	106	...
Barney & Smith common	10	12½
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Bklyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	...	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106½	108½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	77
Celluloid Company stock	61	64
Central & South American Telegraph	118	120
Central Cross-Town	200	...
Central of Ga. R. R. consol. 5s	88	...
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	...
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	...	1
Columbus Gas	67½	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	164½	166½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	...
Consolidated Car Heating stock	...	20
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	...	85
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	...	16
Consolidated Ice pf.	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99	102
†Cramp's Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	97½	...
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	...	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112½	114
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	97½	99½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	...	203
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	...	57
‡42d St., Man. & Nicholas Av. 1st	112	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	...
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	113	115
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	...
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	33
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 6s	101	...
‡Hoboken Ferry stock	50	55
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	...
†Iron Steamboat	2½	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	...
Journeay & Burnham	...	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	...	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	...	4
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	...
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf.	102	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. C. & I. 6s	102	...
†Madison Square Garden stock	...	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	65	70
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	...
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	...
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	...
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	43	48
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	59½	62
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pr.	53	58
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New York	...	237
National Wall Paper stock	...	80
†New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	...
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	...	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	41	43
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	71	74½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94	98
N. Y. & J. Ferry stock	45	48
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	117	...
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	...
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	...
New York Air Brake Company	14	...
New York Biscuit Company 6s	102½	...
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	...
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	...
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	...
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	320	330
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15	16½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	...
Postal Telegraph & Cable	93	94
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	...	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	37	44
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	83	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	37
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	143	155
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	...
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	...
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61½
Standard Gas	84	86
Standard Gas pf.	106	109
†Standard Gas 1st	109½	...
*Standard Oil Trust	256	257
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	...	40
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	92	...
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	42	47
Third Avenue Railroad	163½	164½
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	9	12
Trenton Potteries	...	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	...	45
Trow Directory pf.	30	34
Union Ferry stock	62	64
†Union Ferry 5s	101	103
†Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	...
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	...	102
Union Typewriter	7	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	85½	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67	73
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	72	77
Wagner Car Company	156	157½
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	92
Worcester Traction	18½	19¾
Worcester Traction pf.	94	95½
Worthington Pump pf.	75½	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
BALTIMORE & OHIO (east of Ohio River)—			
Month November.	$1,645,608	$1,558,593	$1,491,164
West of Ohio River—			
Month November.	511,810	525,236	449,116
Entire system—			
Month November.	2,157,418	2,083,829	1,940,280
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	954	954	916
1st week Dec.	$83,270	$74,345	$88,040
From Jan. 1.	4,032,489	4,066,411	4,418,284
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week Dec.	$30,288	$30,141	$26,807
From Jan. 1.	1,078,261	1,012,805	963,278
UNION PACIFIC PROPER for October—			
Gross	1,694,087	1,646,406	1,706,523
Operating exp.	887,008	843,583	1,002,744
Net	807,078	802,822	703,779
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross	11,843,361	11,831,045	12,374,051
Operating exp.	7,403,515	7,262,051	8,391,973
Net	4,439,845	4,568,994	3,982,078
OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN for October—			
Gross	570,009	612,800	510,609
Operating exp.	291,632	263,532	342,458
Net	278,377	349,267	168,151
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross	4,578,805	4,422,371	4,158,870
Operating exp.	2,606,833	2,506,611	2,964,541
Net	1,972,971	1,916,760	1,194,329
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for October—			
Gross	90,630	72,612	67,170
Operating exp.	77,689	46,480	48,023
Net	12,941	26,182	19,147
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross	570,934	509,008	668,609
Operating exp.	450,869	418,457	505,418
Net	120,064	90,550	163,196
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA for October—			
Gross	16,713	7,835	8,092
Operating exp.	13,319	9,093	11,365
Net	3,394	*1,258	*3,273
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross	92,351	57,486	96,897
Operating exp.	90,461	86,378	120,116
Net	1,890	*28,891	*23,219
*Deficit.			
Central Branch for October—			
Gross	43,992	39,474	31,294
Operating exp.	22,296	19,950	24,069
Net	21,695	19,524	7,235
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross	354,258	255,000	329,908
Operating exp.	196,026	187,944	213,448
Net	155,232	67,056	116,460
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM for October—			
Gross	2,622,2...	2,572,823	2,506,647
Operating exp.	1,459,142	1,320,167	1,580,841
Net	1,163,069	1,252,655	925,806
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross	18,883,810	18,342,145	19,412,942
Operating exp.	12,298,517	11,614,518	13,910,070
Net	6,585,992	6,727,327	5,502,872

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅝@66; sales of 5,000 ounces at 65⅝.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 51@52c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 509,113.27 ounces of silver bullion, against which 509 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 499 green.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1896:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$51,014,868
Imports for same period	79,780,255
Net imports	$28,765,387
Net exports to date, 1895	62,919,648
Net exports to date, 1894	70,201,810
Net exports to date, 1893	10,807,300

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On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .20, and 500 Kingston and Pembroke at .25. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at 1.15@1.20, 200 Bulwer at .45@.50, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 300 Mexican at .38, 200 Ophir at .80, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .30.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,399,140, against $8,616,171 in the preceding week and $9,141,539 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1 were valued at $348,809,198, against $335,163,663 in the corresponding week of last year.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold to-day, at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, the following securities:

5 shares the First National Bank of Key West, Florida, $100 each, $100 lot.

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 73 per cent.

200 shares South Pittsburg City Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 2 per cent.

500 shares South Pittsburg City Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 1¾ per cent.

40 shares preferred stock New York and Northern Railway Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $675 lot.

100 shares Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $155 lot.

$28,000 Winona and Southwestern Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, $1,000 each, dividend paid and stamped thereon, (hypothecated,) $40 lot.

Receipt of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company for $2,500, on account of subscription to capital stock, (hypothecated,) $1,500.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Local stocks were not active, and the market was rather mixed, although on the whole fairly firm. Montana was the only stock traded in to any extent, selling up 1 point, to 90¼. Butte rose fractionally to 6¼, Calumet and Hecla sagged ½, to 323½, and Quincy declined the same, to 118½. Old Dominion gained a fraction, to 16¼; Wolverine rose ¼, to 8¾, and Gold Coin declined to 2½. Next to Montana, East Boston Land was the feature of interest, declining ⅝, to 5, and then advancing to 5½. The home railways were quiet and a little heavy, New Haven down ⅛, to 178½, and Old Colony the same, to 177½. Erie Telephone rose 1, to 66, while Bell Telephone declined ¼, to 209¾. Bay State Gas was dull, but gained ⅜, to 5⅜. Dominion Coal lost ⅛, to 10. Copper in London was unchanged at 48½ for spot and 49½ for futures. Money 2 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. | Mon

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	152	10	Adams Express	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	.....
49	51	212	Am. Cotton Oil pf	50	50	50	50	– ¼
109	111	25	American Express	111	111	111	111	.....
11½	11¾	2,924	American Spirits Mfg.	12¼	12¼	11½	11⅝	– ⅞
24½	25	1,503	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	27	27½	22	24½	–2½
110¾	110⅝	54,870	Am. Sug. Refs., ex div.	112⅜	112⅝	110¾	110¾	–2½
100	101	270	Am. Sug. R. pf., ex div.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100⅜	–1⅝
89	90¼	120	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	–1
74	74½	2,250	American Tobacco	73⅝	74⅜	73¼	74	– ½
101½	102	300	Am. Tobacco pf	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	– ½
...	...	5,050	Am. Tobacco, scrip	67½	67½	67½	67½	+1
13¾	13⅞	2,475	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝	– ¼
21⅞	22	4,060	At., T. & S. F. pf	21⅞	22¼	21⅝	22	.....
14½	15	600	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+1
11	11¾	1,824	Bay State Gas	10¾	11½	10¾	11½	+¼
19½	20	10	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....
54	55	100	Canadian Pacific	55	55	55	55	– ½
16	16½	1,407	Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16½	16	16	– ½
163	...	83	Chicago & Alton	162	163	162	163	.....
74½	74¾	16,087	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	75	75½	74½	74⅝	– ⅝
71⅝	71¾	6,370	Chicago Gas	72¼	73¼	71⅝	71⅝	–1
73½	73⅝	15,820	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73⅝	74½	73⅝	73⅝	– ⅛
129¾	131	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	129½	129¾	129¾	129¾	.....
102	102⅞	118	Chicago & Northw	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	.....
67⅛	67⅜	4,649	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	67¼	67⅞	67	67⅜	– ⅛
26¾	27	1,008	C., C., C. & St. Louis	26½	27	26½	26¾	+ ¼
23¼	24	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	24	24	24	.....
17¾	18	50	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
150	150¾	2,617	Consolidated Gas Co	151	153	150¼	150¾	– ⅛
125	125½	123	Delaware & Hudson	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	+ ⅜
41½	42½	1	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
14½	15	30	Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
...	...	100	Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	.....
65½	66	100	Erie Tel. & Tel	65½	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
41	...	100	Evans. & T. H. pf	43	43	43	43	–1½
30⅝	31	1,870	General Electric	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
42	43½	10	Illinois Steel Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	.....
7¼	8	50	Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
24	25	300	Laclede Gas	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	.....
153	154½	178	Lake Shore	154	154	154	154	– ½
48	48¼	5,460	Louisville & Nashville	48¼	48⅝	48	48⅛	– ¼
92⅜	93	20,810	Manhattan Con	94⅜	95⅞	92½	93	–2⅛
107	108¼	720	Metropolitan Traction	108¾	109	107½	107¾	– ⅛
92	94	30	Michigan Central	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	.....
59	60	100	Minnesota Iron	59	59	59	59	–1
12⅜	13¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	13	13	.....
27	27½	550	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27	27¼	27	27	– ¼
20	20¾	3,105	Missouri Pacific	20⅜	20⅝	19½	19⅝	– ⅛
24¼	25¼	33	National Lead Co	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	.....
87	89	185	National Lead Co. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	– ⅛
5	7	10	National Starch	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
102	102¼	100	New Jersey Central	102½	102¼	102¼	102¼	+1
94½	95	21	New York Central	94	94½	94	94½	.....
25½	25⅝	325	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25	25½	25	25½	+ ¼
4⅝	4⅞	20	North American	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¾	.....
12⅝	13⅛	555	N. P., all in. pd.	13	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
22¼	22⅝	482	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	31¾	1,565	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.	31¾	32	31½	31½	– ⅜
14⅜	14¾	420	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	.....
...	...	200	O.S.L. & H.N., all in. pd.	14	14¼	14	14¼	.....
24	24¼	855	Pacific Mail	24	24⅝	24	24	– ⅜
25¼	25⅝	17,990	P. & R., all in. pd.	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ¼
12	15	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	– ¼
153	154	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co	154	154	154	154	– ¾
...	...	236	St. L. & San Fran	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
35½	36⅛	198	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	35½	35½	33¼	35½	–1½
12¾	13½	216	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13	13	13	13	– ⅝
4¼	4⅝	510	St. Louis Southw.	4⅛	4¼	4	4¼	– ½
9⅝	9¾	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	– ⅝
80	87	6	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
47½	48½	400	St. Paul & Omaha	48¼	48¾	47⅝	47⅝	– ⅞
8¼	8½	190	Standard R. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	300	Southern Pacific	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	– ¼
9¼	9¾	770	Southern Railway	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	.....
26½	26¾	1,705	Southern R. pf., ex div.	27⅛	27¼	26¾	26¾	.....
25	25¼	4,030	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	–1⅜
9⅜	9⅝	810	Texas Pacific	9	9½	9	9½	+ ⅝
9	9⅛	4,175	Union Pacific	9½	9⅝	8⅞	9	– ⅛
3	3	600	U. P., Denver & Gulf	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	5¼	200	United States Cordage	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	– ⅛
8	9	5	United States Leather	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
58½	59¼	3,300	U. S. Leather pf	59	59⅝	58⅜	58⅜	– ⅛
23	23½	325	United States Rubber	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
79	80½	267	U. S. Rubber pf	80	80	80	80	– ⅛
6¼	6¼	300	Wabash	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	– ¼
15½	15⅞	375	Wabash pf	15½	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	.....
85	85¼	8,897	Western Union Tel	86⅝	86⅝	85	85⅛	–1⅜
7⅞	7¾	1,580	Wheeling & Lake Erie	7¾	8	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅜
Sales		238,805						

Silver.

65⅝	66	5,000	Bullion certificates	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am. Spirits M Co 6s, 1,000 74⅜ | 1,000 74½ | 1,000 74 | 1,000 73½ | 1,000 73 | 2,000 72½ | Ann Arbor 1st 4s 4,000 74 | Atch, Col & Pac 1st 5,000 27 | At, T & S F gen 4s 3,000 78⅝ | 3,000 78⅝ | 11,000 78⅝ | Adjustment 4s 5,000 41½ | 20,000 41⅜ | 2,000 41⅜ | 35,000 42 | 5,000 41¾ | 5,000 41⅜ | 15,000 41½ | 25,000 41⅜ | 10,000 41¾ | 5,000 41⅜ | 20,000 41¾ | 15,000 41⅜ | 35,000 41¼ | Austin & N W 1st 5,000 83¼ | 7,000 83 | Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 3,000 116½ | Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 2,000 105⅝ | 21,000 105½ | Bur, C R & N 1st 2,000 104⅜ | Canada So 1st gtd 3,000 110 | 3,000 110 | Canada Southern 2d 1,000 105¼ | Cent Pac 6s, 1897 1,000 102½ | Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000 103⅜ | Ches & Ohio con 5s 5,000 107⅞ | 42,000 108 | Registered 5,000 107 | Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 6,000 73½ | 1,000 73¼ | 7,000 73 | Chi, B & Q deb 5s 2,000 97 | Chi, B & Q cons 7s 5,000 118¼ | 15,000 118⅜ | Chi & E Ill gen 5s 2,000 101 | Chicago & Erie 1st 2,000 110½ | Chi G L & C Co 1st 5,000 95 | Chi & N W coupon gold 7s 5,000 115½ | Registd gold 7s 5,000 114¾ | S F deb 5s, 1933 5,000 110¼ | Chi, R I & P ext 5s 7,000 104¼ | 1,000 104⅝ | Chi, R I & P deb 5s 5,000 92 | Chi, St P & M 1st 1,000 126 | Chi, Day & Iron 1st 5s 2,000 107½ | C, C, C & Ind cons 1,000 131 | 6,000 130 | Col Coal & Iron 6s 1,000 97 | Col, H V & T 5s 2,000 87 | Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000 86 | Denver & Rio Grande 1st 1,000 110 | Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 10,000 108¾ |

East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 5,000 106⅞ | 26,000 107 | 5,000 107¼ | Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000 90¼ | 10,000 90 | Kansas Pacific 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups 8,000 98½ | L S & M So 1st reg 50,000 111¾ | Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 1,000$3 102 | Louis & Nash 5s 1,000 97 | Manhattan Ry con 4s 5,000 95½ | Midland of N J 1st 1,000 118 | Mil, L S & W 1st 1,000 130 | Mil & St Paul, Wis & Min Div 2,000 111½ | Mil & St Paul cons 1,000 130 | Mo, K & East 1st 4,000 91½ | 1,000c 90½ | Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,500 81 | Mo, K & T 2d 1,000 58¾ | 9,000 59 | Missouri Pac 3d 5,000$ 103 | Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 9,000 67½ | Mutual Un Tel 6s 3,000 111½ | N Y Cent & H ext 4s 5,000 102 | N Y & Harlem 1st reg 30,000 111¼ | N Y, O & W con 5s 1,000 107 | N Y, O & W refdg 4s 1,000 88⅝ | 1,000 89⅛ | Nor & West G M 1,000 119 | Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented 4,000 53½ | 18,000 53⅝ | Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 18,000 85¼ | 2,000 85⅜ | 500 85 | 500 85½ | 27,000 85¼ | 18,000 85⅜ | Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued 10,000 50¾ | 10,000 50⅝ | 9,000 50¼ | 5,000 50½ | Nor Pac Term 1st 2,000$3 107⅜ | Ohio & M con S F 9,000 105 | Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div 5,000 98 | Ohio & Miss 2d 1,000 111 | Ohio Southern 1st 10,000 94½ | Oregon Imp Co con 5s 17,000c 18¼ | Trust Co certfs 20,000 18¼ | Oregon R & N 1st 13,000 113½ | Oregon R & N 4s 10,000 80¾ | 5,000 80 | Oregon Short Line 6s 5,000 112⅛ | Trust Co certfs 2,000 111 | Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div 1,000 101 | Peo & Pekin U'n 2d 1,000 75 | Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 5,000 43½ | 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 8,000 32¼ | 15,000 32¾ | 25,000 32 | 5,000 32¼ | Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 15,000 80⅛ | 30,000$3 80¼ | 14,000 80¾ | 20,000 80⅜ | 13,000 80½ | Pitts & West 1st 1,000 74 | Roch & Pitts Cons 8,000 116½ | St L & S F G M 6s 5,000$20F 111 | 3,000 111 | St L & S F gen 6s 2,000 111 | St L & S F 4s 10,000 65½ | 5,000 65¼ | 5,000 65½ | St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s 1,000 86 | San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000 53¾ | 1,000 57 | 8,000 56¾ | Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000 82 | Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000 90¼ | 1,000c 90½ | 12,000 90⅜ | Standard R & T 6s 5,000 72 | 1,000 71½ | Tex & N O cons 5s 10,000 93 | Tex & Pac 1st 5s 6,000 85½ | 4,000 85 | Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000 20¼ | 5,000 20¾ | Third Av 1st 5s 4,000 121½ | Union Pac 6s, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 12,000 108 | Union Pac 1st, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 5,000 102⅞ | 36,000 103 | Union Pac 1st, 1899, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 1,000 103 | 1,000 103⅛ | Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes 15,000 101¼ | 3,000 101⅞ | 40,000 101½ | 20,000 101⅝ | 22,000 101¾ | 48,000 101 | U P, D & G 1st 1,000 84¾ | U S Leather Co 6s 2,000 111½ | Utah & Northern 7s 1,000 115 | Virginia Mid G M guarantee stamped 1,000 99 | Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 106⅜ | 3,000 106⅛ | West Shore gtd 4s reg 3,500 106 |

Total sales $1,438,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	Com. Cable	160	170	Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
4s, r., 1907	109½	110	C., H. V. & T. pf.	48	56	New Cent. C	6½	8
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¼	Consol. Coal	34	40	New England	..	45
4s, c., 1925	120	120½	Del., L. & W	154½	156	N. Y. & N. H	178	179
4s, r., 1925	120	120½	Den. R. G.	11¾	12	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	11½
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	114½	D. M. & Ft. D.	9	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	73
5s, c., 1904	113⅞	114¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26½	28
Currency 6s, 1897	99½	..	D., S. S. & A.	4½	5	N. Y. & Northern	10¼	..
Currency, 6s, 1898	102⅜	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	10¼	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	100½	101
Currency 6s, 1899	105¼	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	100½	101	Erie 1st pf	33¾	34
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..	Erie 1st pf	33¾	34	Ev. & T. H	28	32
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Ev. & T. H. pf	28	32	Gt. Nor. pf	118	123
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	118	123	Harlem	290	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Harlem	290	..	Homestake	35	39
			Homestake	35	39	Ill. Central	92½	95
			Ill. Central	92½	95	Iowa Central pf.	23	28
			Iowa Central pf.	23	28	Jollet & Chi	155	..
			Jollet & Chi	155	..	Kan. & Mich.	5½	8
			Kan. & Mich.	5½	8	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
			Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
			K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Keokuk & W	30	40
			Keokuk & W	30	40	Laclede G. pf.	68	72
			Laclede G. pf.	68	72	L. E. & W.	10	15
			L. E. & W.	10	15	L. E. & W. pf.	70	71½
			L. E. & W. pf.	70	71½	Long Island	45	52
			Long Island	45	52	Manhattan Con	1¾	2½
			Manhattan Con	1¾	2½	Manhattan Beach	..	..
			Manhattan Beach	..	..	Mex. Cent.	7¾	9
			Mex. Cent.	7¾	9	Mex. Nat.	1	1¼
			Mex. Nat.	1	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	18½	19½
			Minn. & St. L.	18½	19½	Mobile & Ohio	21	22
			Mobile & Ohio	21	22	Morris & Essex	162	163
			Morris & Essex	162	163	Nat. Lin. Oil	10	15
			Nat. Lin. Oil	10	15	Nat. St. 1st pf	56	66

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
520	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅜	12⅜	11¼	11¾
50	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	27½	27½	25⅜	25⅜
80,040	Am. Sug. Refs.	112⅜	112⅝	110¾	110¾
120	Am. Tobacco	73⅞	73⅞	73½	73½
910	At., To. & S. F.	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼
1,340	Chicago Gas	72½	73¼	71⅞	71½
980	Ch., R. I. & Pa.	67¼	67¾	67	67¼
8,180	Ch., Bur. & Q.	75¼	76½	74½	74⅝
9,020	Ch., M. & St. P.	73⅝	74½	73⅜	73⅝
50	Gen. Electric	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
480	Louis. & Nash.	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48¼
1,490	Manhattan	94⅝	95	93¾	93½
90	Mo. Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
160	N. Y., L. E. & W.	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	N. Y., O. & W.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
40	Nor. Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	Nor. Pac. pf.	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼
7,540	P., C. & St. L. in. pd.	25⅛	25¾	25⅛	25½
20	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24
160	Southern Ry.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	Southern Ry. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,490	Tenn. C. & I.	26½	26¾	25⅝	25⅝
50	Union Pac.	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
160	N. Y. L. E. & W.	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	N. Y., O. & W.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
40	Nor. Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	Nor. Pac. pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
7,540	P., C. & St. L. in. pd.	25⅛	25¾	25⅛	25½
20	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24
62,910					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	41½	42	41½	42
2,000	C. & O. con. 5s	108	108	108	108
4,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	59	59	59	59
5,000	P. & R. gen	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
2,000	South. Ry. 5s	90½	90½	90¼	90½
$20,000					

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.98⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22¼
Cotton, middling	7 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.10
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.75
Lard, prime	4.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04¾
Tallow, prime	.03⅛
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	17.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	3.00
Copper, lake ingot	11.35

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 77¼@78¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75@80c, by sample; No. 2 red, 90@91¾c; No. 2 corn, 22¾@23c; No. 2 oats, 17¼@17½c; No. 2 rye, 39¼c; No. 2 barley, 36c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 75@77c; prime timothy seed, $2.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.80@6.85; lard, per 100 lb, $3.77½@3.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.80@4.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; Sugars, cutloaf, $5.28; granulated, $4.83; standard "A," $4.26 per bbl. Linseed Oil—Raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

COTTON.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
December	6.86	6.87	6.85	6.86@6.90
January	6.93	6.93	6.83	6.92@6.93
February	6.94	7.01	6.90	7.00@7.01
March	6.99	7.10	6.99	7.09@7.10
April	7.08	7.13	7.08	7.16@7.17
May	7.16	7.24	7.13	7.23@7.24
June	7.21	7.28	7.17	7.27@7.28
July	7.24	7.28	7.23	7.31@7.33
August	7.25	7.34	7.25	7.33@7.34

Market closed steady at 13@16 points advance compared with yesterday's closing prices. Transferable notices, 690. Total sales, 266,500 bales.

New York net receipts, 5,081 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,859 bales; to the Continent, 23 bales; sales, 1,353 bales; spinners, 53 bales; stock, 250,227 bales.

Total net receipts to-day, 71,930 bales; thus far this week, 185,106 bales, against 131,995 bales last week and 117,304 bales last year. Exports to-day, to Great Britain, 15,061 bales; to the Continent, 9,423 bales. Stock, 1,264,970 bales.

Spot cotton quiet, 1-16c higher; middling uplands, 7 3-16c; middling Gulf, 7 7-16c; sales, 1,353 bales, including 1,300 bales contract and 53 bales spinning.

Cotton Exchange Special Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton, more doing, but prices no higher; sales, 12,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 12,000 bales; receipts, 30,000 bales; American, 20,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4 1-16d. Futures steady, sellers 1-64d decline; closed steady, 2@2½ points net advance. January-February, 3585/32s; February-March, 3585/32s; March-April, 3585/32s; April-May, 3585/32s; May-June, 360s; June-July, 3605/32s; July-August, 3611/32s; August-September, 360s; December, 361s; December-January, 3585/32s.

Manchester.—Yarns, offers scarce; cloths quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 30,749 bales; gross, 32,544 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,200 bales; coastwise, 486 bales; to the Continent, 9,400 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 463,386 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 15.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 4,955 bales; gross receipts, 5,686 bales; shipments, 5,005 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 170,860 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 15.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 9,662 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,548 bales; sales, 675 bales; stock, 61,041 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 15.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 9-16c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,936 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,040 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 53,405 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 10,020 bales; sales, 100 bales; spinners, 108 bales; stock, 196,902 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 15.—Cotton dull and easy; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 9,611 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,254 bales; sales, 3 bales; stock, 123,448 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6½c; net receipts, none; gross, 1,625 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,250 bales; stock, 21,424 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton easy; middling, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 502 bales; exports, coastwise, 601 bales; stock, 59,294 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 1,811 bales; stock, 17,938 bales.

FUTURES.

Wheat—	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Dec.	85⅝@85¾	85⅝@85¾	87⅛@..	87⅛@..
Jan.	87½@..	88 @..	87½@..	87⅝@..
March	90⅝@..	90¾@..	89¾@..	89¼@..
May	87½@..	88 @..	86½@..	86⅝@..
July	82¾@..	82¾@..	81⅝@..	81¾@..
Corn—				
Dec.	.@..	.@..	.@..	29 @..
May	.32 @..	32 @..	31¾@..	31⅝@..
Oats—				
Dec.	.@..	.@..	.@..	22 @..
Jan.	.@..	.@..	.@..	22¼@..
Feb.	23½@..	23½@..	23½@..	23¼@..
May	24⅝@..	24⅝@..	24½@..	24½@..

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	78¼@..	78¼@..	77¼@..	77¼@..
May	82⅝@82¾	82¾@..	81 @..	81 @81¼
July	75⅜@..	75⅝@..	74⅜@..	74⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	22¾@..	22¼@..	22⅝@..	22⅝@..
Jan.	22⅜@23	23 @..	22⅜@23	23 @..
May	26⅛@..	26⅛@..	25⅝@..	25⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	17⅝@..	17⅝@..	17 @..	17 @..
May	20¼@..	20¼@..	20⅛@..	20¼@20⅝
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
Dec.	$6.82½	$6.82½	$6.77½	$6.77½
Jan.	7.70	7.70	7.62½	7.62½
May	7.95	7.95	7.92½	7.92½
Lard, per 100 lb.—				
Dec.	3.72½	3.72½	3.72½	3.72½
Jan.	3.85	3.87½	3.85	3.85
May	4.05	4.05½	4.05	4.05
Short Ribs, per 100 lb.—				
Dec.	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Jan.	3.87½	3.87½	3.85	3.87½
May	4.02½	4.02½	4.00	4.02½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

In the last few minutes of the session the market weakened, closing at the lowest, at a net loss for the day of ⅝@1c. The receipts of Spring wheat were 440 cars, against 482 last week, 1,818 last year, and 898 two years ago. Interior receipts have decreased 354,000 bushels in two days, while exports have decreased 292,000 bushels. Bradstreet's visible made a decrease in America of 2,199,000 bushels, reducing the total to 71,787,000 bushels, and an increase in Europe and afloat of 2,480,000 bushels, raising the total to 65,440,000 bushels. Sales of cash wheat were reported of 45,000 bushels ungraded red, at 77⅝c delivered, local account, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, cost, insurance, and freight, Liverpool direct, from the West, private terms; No. 2 red was quotedat 12c over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 86⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 2¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—Wheat sold in favor of the bulls directly after the opening to-day, but that was the only time. The opening was strong, and a spurt misled sentiment to some extent. May opened higher at 80¾c, sold at 81c, and closed at low point on a sharp break, at 79½ @79¾c, against 80¾c yesterday. Cash wheat: The best price obtainable for No. 1 Northern was 1¾c under May, with some sales made at 2c There was a moderate inquiry for No. 1 Northern to arrive, at 1¾c under futures. The few cars of No. 2 Northern sold were on the basis of 1½@2¼c to 8c under No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 258 cars; shipments, 49 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 77¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The wheat market reconsidered its action of yesterday, prices declining almost as they then advanced; advices from The Liverpool Corn Trade News were that Argentina would have 40,000,000 bushels for export; Chicago had 71 cars, and inspected out 84,750 bushels; export clearances were 406,505 bushels; closing Continental cables were irregular; May wheat opened from 82½c to 82¾c, declined to 81c, closing at 81@81½c—1@1¼c under yesterday; cash whe

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales in the Auction Room and by Private Contract.

Hoffman Brothers have sold to Jefferson M. Levy, at about $150,000, the five-story brownstone building 98 Liberty Street, 26 by 54. This property was sold about three years ago for $125,000 cash.

Tim & Co. have sold, for H. Spiro, the four-story and basement Philadelphia brick dwelling 261 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.

Duff & Rusher have sold, for Mrs. Rosalie King, to Thomas J. McLaughlin, six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, and have resold them at an advance to Walter Reid, who will improve the property by erecting upon it first-class apartment houses.

The New York Life Insurance Company has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 1,053 Fifth Avenue, 19 by 102.2, and a similar building, 1,056, on the same avenue, 18.7 by 102.2.

The Jay estate has sold the five-story brick business building 97 Spring Street, 25 by 75.

With the exception of two lofts, the entire building 708 Broadway and 15-21 Lafayette Place has been leased to different tenants, all in the clothing business. The building is owned by F. H. Mela, who completed the construction but a short time ago. It is ten stories high, fire-proof, and fitted with all the latest improvements. It is "L" shaped, standing 25 feet on Broadway, and extending through 275 feet to Lafayette Place, where it has a frontage of 100 feet.

The adjournments of foreclosures combined with withdrawals of property offered for individual account outnumbered the actual sales in the auction rooms yesterday. Two parcels offered at the Real Estate Exchange failed to secure new owners, but the auctioneers in the Trinity Building salesroom succeeded in obtaining a total of $251,275 for fourteen properties. The greater part of that sum was, however, derived from legal sales in which the respective plaintiffs were forced to figure as purchasers. The attendance was fairly large, and when at noon the reading of terms was commenced at the various stands the outlook for the day was more promising than the result proved to be. The offerings of a public character consisted principally of property presented by direction of executors of estates, but in only a few instances was the bidding sufficiently generous to allow of an acceptance of the final offers. William J. Kennelly scored the success of the day by selling five parcels for the executors of the estate of Jane M. Miller. The details follow:

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, by order of executors, the three-story brick house, lot 20 by 100.4, 416 West Forty-fourth Street, to Mrs. M. S. Simpson, for $10,000.

William Kennelly sold, by order of executors, the four-story brick tenement and store, 20 by 60, on the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Thirtieth Street, to M. F. Sharkey, for $23,600; the four-story brick front tenement and store, 633 Second Avenue, lot 19.8 by 76, to William Rooney, for $14,000; the five-story brick-front tenement and stores, 340 East Thirty-sixth Street, lot 25 by 98.9, to John Kelly, for $12,300; the similar adjoining building, 342 East Thirty-sixth Street, in which there are no stores, to Edward H. Gilbert, for $11,400, and to the same buyer, at $10,750, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, lot 17 by 100.5, leasehold, 67 West Forty-ninth Street.

William Kennelly also sold, under foreclosure, the following: The five-story brick flat, 141 West Ninety-eighth Street, lot 27 by about 117 by 42 by 117.11, to the plaintiffs, William H. Williams and another, trustees, for $33,300; the similar property, 145 West Ninety-eighth Street, to the same plaintiffs for $34,300, and a plot on the southwest corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 100 by 168 by 168.11, to Edgecombe Avenue, by north along same 55.9 by 90.1 by 114.8, to George S. Dowley, plaintiff, for $30,425.

George R. Read sold, under foreclosure, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 9 East Eightieth Street, lot 20 by 102.2, to Powell Mangles, plaintiff, for $40,000.

B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure, 510 and 512 West Thirty-third Street, 50 by 98.9, with one and two story brick buildings in front and two four-story brick rear tenements, to Harriet Lawson, as administratrix, plaintiff, for $10,000.

D. P. Ingraham & Co. sold under foreclosure, subject to a blanket mortgage for $25,000, covering both city lots and one in Westchester, the right, title and interest of Ellen J. Harper Haight, under the will of Fletcher Harper, in 14 West Twenty-second Street and 146 East Twenty-second Street. The First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., plaintiff, was the buyer at $5,900 and $1,500, respectively.

J. T. Boyd sold under foreclosure a plot 50x100, on the southwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to Bernard Metzger, plaintiff, for $13,800.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,290 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick apartment house, with store. Also, 263 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick apartment house.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Whitehead, referee, 140 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 471 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 94.1 by 94.5¾, four-story and basement brick and brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,292.75.

By William M. Ryan, at public auction sale, the factory site on the southwest corner of New Jersey Railroad Avenue and King Street, in Newark, N. J., 97.6 by 115 by 125.2 by 48.2, two-story frame building, 25 by 45.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, referee, 154 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 542 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 110 and 112 Nassau Street, east side, and 43 Ann Street, north side; 110 and 112 Nassau Street beginning 41.3 feet north of Ann Street, 37.9 by 87.2 by 83.8, connecting with 43 Ann Street, which is 15.1 by 36, four-story and cellar brick building, on both lots.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 2,257 Seventh Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,789.02.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 2,255 Seventh Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,779.07.

At 59 Liberty Street—By George R. Read, executor's sale, 425 and 427 Fifth Avenue, east side, including 1 East Thirty-eighth Street, the plot being 60.11 on Fifth Avenue by 100, with "L" 25 by 98.9; 425 Fifth Avenue, three-story and basement brownstone residence, 44.5 by 70; 427 Fifth Avenue, four-story and basement brownstone residence, 16.6 by 55, with one-story extension; 1 East Thirty-eighth Street, three-story stable.

At 59 Liberty Street—By John T. Boyd, auction sale, 228, 230, and 232 East Eighty-fourth Street, 203.10 feet west of Second Avenue, 51 by 102.2, each lot with four-story brownstone store and flat. Also, two lots on Jackson Avenue, south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 87.6. Also, three lots at southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, corner lot 30 by 100, the other lots 25 by 100. Also, several lots on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Streets, and between One Hundred and Seventieth and One Hundred and Seventy-first Streets.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett, auction sale, 59 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, about 250 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100, four-story and basement Dorchester stone dwelling.

Flint's Fine Furniture

A choice collection of Holiday Novelties still awaits you. Factory Prices.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for eight three-story brick dwellings, 29 and 15 by 48, Bernard Havanagh of 469 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Henry B. Van Benschoten, architect; cost, $48,000.

Briggs Avenue, west side, 156 feet south of Suburban Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 18.6 by 42, E. C. Wigmann of Bedford Park, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $4,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 150.3 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for five four-story brick flats of various sizes, John D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; James E. Ware, architect; cost, $100,000.

Lawrence Avenue, north side, 50 feet south of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, by Frank W. Gordon of 1,048 Intervale Avenue, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 732 East Fifth Street, alterations to a three-story brick public school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $700.

No. 55 Leonard Street, alterations to a five-story brick factory and office building, Isaac W. How of 31 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; Mela Fireproofing Company, builders; cost, $4,000.

Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, southeast corner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store, Hannah McGovern and Catherine G. Ferrell of 329 West Fifty-seventh Street, owners; James W. Cole, architect; D. J. Grinnon, lessee; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

151ST ST, s s, 105 ft e of Robbins, Av, 25x105; Sophia Bopp to Herman Rohl and wife $3,375

JEROME AV, w s, 150 ft s of Grand Av, 25x200; Ellen F. Gannon and another to George H. Huber 3,500

FULTON AV, w s, 175 ft s of 171st St, 100x45.9x100.1x49.1; Caroline Schwarz to Nickolaus Schwarz 10

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 509.3 ft n of 180th St, 9.8x101.5x9.10x99.9; Nicholaus Lalor to Catharine Fox 850

175TH ST, n s, 100.2 ft w of Bristow St, 50x44.5x54.10x66.11; Lillian Smith to John Allan 1

175TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 25x108; Ellen Hahn to Matheus Eymmer 3,900

2D AV, s s, Lots 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, and 74, map of Hyatt Farm; Caroline Schwarz to Nickolaus Schwarz 10

2D AV, w s, Lot 47, map of Olinville; Marcella Farrell to Ellen Damon 2

5TH AV, s w corner of 1st St, 96.5x109 x101.4x83.11, William Burdge; Maria Schweickert to Catherine T. Murphy.. 2,800

PELHAM BAY, w s, Lot 1, map of subdivision property of Country Club Land Association, contains about 2½ acres; the Country Club Land Association to Emily H. Potter 196

JEFFERSON AV, n s, 50 ft e of Boyd Av, 50x100; Maude L. Kite-Powell, to Elizabeth H. Gray 900

LOT 1, map of subdivision of property of Country Club Land Association, contains about 5½ acres; the Country Club Land Association to Emily H. Potter 1

EDGECOMB AV, n e corner of 187th St, 100.10x100; Minnie E. Well to John J. Eagan and another 1

8TH AV, 2,359 and 2,361; Richard Menz to Albert Vogel 70,500

8TH AV, n w corner of 141st St, 49.11x100; Eliza Rudolphy to Edward Hirsh and another 1

182D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x79.11; Francis D. Hoyt, referee, to Willett D. Morgan 500

CANAL AV, w s, 425 ft n of 135th St, 56.8x100x56.11x100; the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Mary McManus 10

157TH ST, 581; n s, 116.8 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 16.6x100; George Stolz and wife to Joseph Stumpf and another 6,000

BROOK AV, w s, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, 108.4x90.4x—x67x70.4; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Francis F. Todd and another 15,000

PARCEL in 230 West Ward; lands of Emma S. Faile and Walter Chisholm, and distant 219.9 ft e of Prospect Av, runs e 125x s 88.6x w 22x s 85 to 162d St x w 103x n 124.7; Mary E. McCarthy to John P. Curley 1

TINTON AV, n e corner of 163d St, 82.11x16.6; George Strasser to Martin Lydon.. 6,700

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 363 ft n e of 167th St, 25x—x25x irregular; Gregorio De Lorenzo to Maggie Holmes 1

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 50 ft s of Canal St, 25x70; Mary McCabe to Saville Levin.. 22,250

117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Johanna Hirschberg to John C. Earth 1

EAST BROADWAY, n s, south ½ part of Lot 20 of map of Henry Rutgers; William C. Renwick and wife to Barnett Levy.. 25,025

VESEY ST, n s, strip adjoining land of leasehold rec'd, L. 1, p. 399; Martha H. Murray, widow, to the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church 1

WATER ST, s w corner of Catharine Slip, 40x40; John C. Barth and wife to Johanna Hirschberg 1

MADISON ST, s s, 275 ft w of Jackson St, 20x04.4; Hannah Frankel to Jacob Bier.. 1

WALL ST, 41 and 43; and 45 and 47 Exchange Place; William K. Aston and wife to Christopher D. Robert 100

MACDOUGAL ST, w s, 118.4 ft s of Vandam St, 42.10x88.9x18.11; William K. Aston and wife to the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church 1

GREAT JONES ST, n s, 227.7 ft e of Lafayette Place, 22.7x89.10x22.4x89.9; Reginald G. Barclay to Frederick T. James 1

11TH AV, s e corner of 28th St 197.6 ft to 27th St, x100; John C. Wilson to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company 1

11TH AV, w s, centre line of 45th and 46th Sts, 25.1x100; Albert Delafield, as executor, &c., to Richard Meyer 12,000

42D ST, 58; south s; Norma H. Barnett to Thomas D. Leahy 1

LEXINGTON AV, 720; Gideon E. Fountain and others to Daniel J. Regan 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 58th St, 50x100.9; William V. Webster and wife to Gerard Fountain and another.. 1

80TH ST, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 75 x102.2; James L. Bennett, referee, to Patrick Goodman 15,000

PARK ST, w s, 73.5 ft n of 64th St, 13.6x75; Regis H. Post and wife to Louis Kendal 1

20TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 66.8x109; John J. Egan and others to Minnie B. Wells 1

24TH ST, 205 East; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, to the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company 16,000

29TH ST, 212 East; Michael Lieberman to Hannah Freedman 1

28TH ST, 227 East; Julia Jahn to Franz Ruhl and wife 37,000

71ST ST, n s, 397 ft e of 11th Av, 18x102.2; Augusta Trageser to Lizzie Kidd. 1

110TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.11; David E. Porter and wife to George V. Morton 40,500

2D AV, w s, 92.6 ft s of 113th St, 21.3x irregular; L. A. Bertrand to Auguste Bertrand 1

PARK AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x90; David W. O'Neill and wife to Frederick Sackett 1

PARK AV, 1,854; Frederick Sackett and wife to Christian Dages 1

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 210 x100.11; Herman A. Bente and wife to Philip Braender 1

PARK AV, e s, 50 ft n of 101st St, 25.11x80; William Johnston to Esther A. Wheaton 200

124TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, 19.6x81.5; Julia J. Gumbleton to Henry A. Gumbleton 1

PARK AV, w s, 86.11 ft n of 64th St, 13.6 x75; William K. Post and wife to Louis Kendal 1

117TH ST, n s, 445 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; George Robinson and wife to Max Borger 27,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 109th St, 50.4x100; Furman V. Gaines to Miriam Nicholson 100

100TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 38x100.11; Sender Feldmark and wife to David Cohen 1

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Eugene, to Albert J. Adams..... $1

BIRD, James, to Henry T. Drowne..... 5,000

COOKE, Maria J. K., to Adam W. Cooke. 3,220

DANZIGER, Max, to Katie S. Unangst.. 20,000

EGAN, Peter R., to Albert W. Seaman, Fitzgerald 1,500

FITZGERALD, Michael, to Margaret Fitzgerald 6,337

GOEPOLDT, Elizabeth J., to Harriet Bruner 1,027

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Henriette Lippmann 7,000

GLIMM, John E., and another, executors of Christian Glimm, to George E. Ketcham & Co. 5,000

HENCKEN, George D., executor, &c., of George Hencken, to Kate S. Unangst.. 18,000

HAYES, Amelia M., to James Alderdice.. 150

JOHNSON George F., to Allen L. Mordecai 1

KRACHT, Bernardine M., to George Wiegand 5,000

KELLY, Kate C., to George Ehret..... 3,300

KOPPEL, Siegfried, to Isidore B. Brooks. 1

LEITNER, Jacob, to Simon Danzig and another 1,384

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Anna H. Jackson 11,032

PAYNE, William H., to the executors, &c., of Isaac N. Cohen, two assignments 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York 325,000

UNANGST, Katie S., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.. 18,000

VAN RIPPER, Laura F., to Amelia Jaeger. 4,800

WILLING, Edward S., to Samuel Powell, trustee 7,734

Lis Pendens.

WEST END AV, w s, 92.2 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; John S. Wilson against John Dunn and others; (to foreclose mortgage.)

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 133d St, 50x100; John McL. Nash and another, trustee, &c., against Simon Haberman and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BROOK AV, w s, 100 ft n of 149th St, 25.1x134.6; George G. Wheelock against Anna T. Dale and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

VANDERBILT AV, West, (proposed,) centre line, n e corner of 179th St, 290x25.4x279.11x25.4; Annie Curran against Thomas and Rose Wilson, (to foreclose mortgage.)

GREENE ST, 16; Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c., of William Watson, against Robert Adams and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

144TH ST, n e corner of Bradhurst Av, 82.3x 99.11x21.7x100.6; the Nursery and Child's Hospital of the City of New York against Jacob Streifler and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

TOPPING ST, w s, 110 ft n of 174th St, 65x100; John Eusner against Herbert T. Dunn and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

LOT 54, map of property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association at Fordham Ridge, opposite Jerome Park, 24th Ward; Levi Greif and others against Harry and Joseph Levine, (warrant of attachment.)

VALENTINE AV, e s, Lots 36 and 37, map of southerly part of farm of Peter Valentine, 24th Ward; the Goldberg Realty Company against Matthew J. McKeon, (to foreclose mortgage.)

LOT 27 and south half of Lot 26, same map; Frank and Lise Friedleben against same, (to foreclose mortgage.)

34TH ST, n s, 362.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x98.9; Eliza L. Moore against William J. A. Cranitch, executor, &c., and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

MANHATTAN ST, 46; George H. Byrd against Joseph A. Loughran and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

54TH ST, 12 and 14 West; William A. Ballance against Alexander Walker and Walker & Lawson, owners; George A. Schaley Manufacturing Company, contractors $1,038

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 165x99.11; Philip Bierschenk & Co. against Catharine M. Carlin, owner; John Carlin, contractor 315

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 100x100; Clarke & Sherman against Henry B. Heyiman, owner; William J. Connell, contractor 1,787

102D ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 80x100; William Fleig against Lewis Z. Bach, owner; Fordinski & Barrash, contractors 165

61ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Richard Daly against Jane Eckel, owner; Adolph Hoebermann, contractor 57

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 119th St, 25.11x100; The Foskett & Bishop Company against Peter R. J. Coughlin, owner and contractor 50

GRAND ST, 415; Reinhardt Brothers against John H. Eckhoff, owner and contractor 1,320

MOTT ST, 46; Antonio Asproomonte against Chung Wa Gong Shaw Society, owner; Frederick Robinson, contractor 25

29TH ST, 212 East; Absalam P. Bachman against Michael Lieberman, owner and contractor 2,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 40 ft s of 161st St, 100x 90; William C. Learmont against Eggers & Bissinger, owners; James Lydon, contractor 117

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 91st St, 65.10x150; Herman Swartz against William J. Merritt Company, owners and contractors; Walford Ward and Armintha Merritt, owners 472

WEST END AV, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x127.5; same against Walford Ward, owner, and William J. Merritt Company, owners and contractors 81

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 88th St, 100.8 x100; same against Armintha Merritt, owner; William J. Merritt Company, contractor 63

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

144TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of St. Ann's Av, —x—; also n w corner of 144th St and St. Ann's Av, —x—; Geacomo Pesciotta on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Joseph Hamilton. 900

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 497—John F. Bushnell, plaintiff in error, vs. Cyrus A. Leland, receiver, &c.—Argument continued by Edward Winslow Paige for the defendent in error, and concluded by John J. Crawford for the plaintiff in error. Leave granted Edward Winslow Paige to file supplemental brief herein on or before Saturday next.

No. 536—James Mills, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson for the defendant in error. No counsel appeared for the plaintiff in error.

No. 578—Jean Nofire and Alma Nofire, plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error. No counsel appeared for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 579—C. L. Addington, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted by C. L. Addington in propria persona and by Solicitor General Conrad for the defendant in error.

No. 588—Frank Carver, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted by William M. Cravens for the plaintiff in error, with leave to Solicitor General Conrad for the defendant in error to file brief on or before Thursday next.

No. 594—Robert Robertson et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argued by J. H. Ralston for the appellants and by Solicitor General Conrad for the appellee.

No. 100—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert Mingus.—Argument commenced by Edward J. Phelps for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson for the United States.

Call for to-day: Nos. 100, 631, 632, 633, 634, 550, 551, and 472.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

48—Volkman vs. Dehmhoff. 50—United States vs. Einstein, Wolff & Co. 51—Allington & Curtis Company vs. Booth. 52—Hostatter Company vs. Becker. 53—Jackson vs. Bermingham Brass Company. 55—Legg vs. Tug Titan and Steamship Thomas Hunt. 56—Spang vs. Rainey. 57—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 58—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 59—United States vs. Irwin & Sons.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Cases.—60—Pfingsthorn vs. Erhardt. 61—Terkulle vs. same. 62—Sturges vs. Magone. 86—Lorsch vs. Erhardt. 812—Owen vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

William Ottman & Co., appellants, vs. M. W. Cooper and others.—Argued by Joseph Feetritch for appellants, Henry L. Stemson for respondents.

John G. Kinkele and another vs. Emma Giles Wilson, appellant.—Argued by Joseph Potter for appellant, W. W. Buckley for respondents.

Albert Spencer vs. A. C. Kilmer, appellant.—Argued by Edward C. James for appellant, Charles S. Lester for respondent, (unfinished.)

Erwin Davis, appellant, vs. Ellen S. Cornue and another; George Duryea vs. John Mackey and others, appellants.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

People ex rel. Edward Hazlett, appellant, vs. Alfred T. White, Brooklyn Commissioner of City Works; People ex rel. Roswell W. Keene vs. Counties of Kings and Queens, appellants; Consolidated Telegraph Company vs. Tax Commissioners of New York, appellants; People ex rel. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company in re claim of Bahlke vs. William T. Gilbert, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Franz Metz vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company, appellant; Barbara Ellensohn, appellant, vs. John S. Keyes and others.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

People vs. William Youngs, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Annie Foley, appellant, vs. the Royal Arcanum.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Empire State Savings Bank of Buffalo vs. Daniel C. Beard, appellant.—Judgment reversed and demurrer sustained, with costs, on the authority of O'Brien vs. Fitzgerald, reported in Memorandum 150, New York, with leave to plaintiff to amend within twenty days, on payment of the costs of the demurrer, and of the appeals.

People ex rel. Edward J. McKeever and another, appellants, vs. Theodore B. Willis, Commissioner of Public Works, Brooklyn, in re application of McKeever for certiorari.—Order affirmed on the construction given to the charter of the courts below, with costs.

Florence Angell De Wolfe vs. Abraham Abraham and others, appellants.—Order appealed from reversed, with costs; the order of Special Term affirmed, and the question of law certified to as answered in the negative.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 1205, 1181, 592, 714, 743, 725, 727, 758.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Paterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—3—People, &c., vs. Hawker. 17—Elias vs. Schweyer. 24—Del Genovese vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 27—Mahone vs. same. 12—Mygatt vs. Coe. 35—Ostrom vs. Standard Fashion Company. 31—Braine vs. Rosenzog. 38—Anderson vs. Boyer. 37—Pohle vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 38—Higgins vs. Worthington. 39—Curtin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 40—Arthur vs. Hilton. 42—Carpenter vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 43—Cutler vs. Parsons. 44—Lewis vs. Doyle.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Morning Journal Association vs. The Mayor, &c. 2—Stida vs. Dale. 8—Worth vs. Worth. 4—Matter of Rogers Place. 5—Matter of Tremont Avenue. 6—Matter of East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. 7—Matter of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. 8—Spencer vs. Glen Cove Granite Company. 9—Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Company. 10—Landsberg vs. Tradesmen's National Bank. 11—Daly vs. McDonald. 12—Brickenridge Company vs. Perkins. 13—Arkenburgh vs. Arkenburgh. 14—Engel vs. McAdams. 15—Matter of Pesciotta. 16—Matter of East Side Bank. 17—Field vs. Meinhard. 18—People, &c., vs. Moses. 19—Rowland vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 20—Mayer vs. Donohue. 21—Matter of Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company. 22—Leland vs. La France. 23—Hackmann vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 24—Sweeney vs. Taussig. 25—Bounce vs. Lewis. 26—Rothmund vs. Martin. 27—Eno River Savings Institution vs. Voorhis. 28—Rosenthal vs. Grand Lodge Free Sons of Israel. 29—Landsberg vs. Tradesmen's National Bank. 30—Matter of Chambers. 31—Scheideberg vs. Loomie. 32—Van Schaick vs. Jenet. 33—Haberman vs. Tradesmen's National Bank. 34—Barbig vs. Lilpmann. 35—People ex rel. Schiff vs. Barker. 36—Moore vs. Moore. 37—Lane vs. Turner. 38—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. 39—Stegman vs. Reid. 40—Sperling vs. Boll. 41—Cunningham vs. Wathen. 42—Van Schaick vs. James. 43—Matter of Bushnell. 44—New York Commercial Company vs. Earle. 45—Matter of Cander. 46—Hartman vs. Kaye. 47—Schieder vs. Millen. 48—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Callaghan. 49—Meyer vs. Eggers. 50—Albany Savings Bank vs. Haynes. 51—White vs. Wood. 52—Ogilvie vs. The Mayor, &c. 53—Matter of Fort Washington Ridge Road. 54—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 55—Nye vs. Humphrey. 56—Washborne vs. Washborne. 57—Boskowitz vs. Held. 58—Putzel vs. Mela. 59—Quinlan vs. Palmeter. 60—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. American Surety Company. 61—Endeman vs. Roehm. 62—Greenthal vs. Greenthal. 63—Slevin vs. Mittnacht. 64—Baasch vs. Baasch. 65—Waite vs. F. J. Kaldenberg Company. 66—Landgraff vs. Lancaster Insurance Company. 67—Campbell vs. Willoughby. 68—O'Brien vs. Kaliscner. 69—Dowd vs. Pfister. 70—Biesel vs. Pabst Brewing Company. 71—Knox vs. Eden Musée American Company. 72—Cornee vs. Melville. 73—Ross vs. Tattersall. 74—Pavelka vs. Axelrad. 75—People ex rel. Masterson vs. Martin. 76—Zemach vs. Zemach. 77—Matter of Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 78—Aron vs. Serr.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon.—1—Allmayer. 2—Bishop. 3—Bloodgood. 4—Campbell. 5—Curtis. 6—Degenhardt. 7—Donaldson. 8—Doniger. 9—Durnelle. 10—Elmhuss. 11—Ferro. 12—Fine. 13—Finnerty. 14—Fliemling. 15—Foxwell. 16—Gray. 17—Groh. 18—Heerbrandt. 19—Hickey. 20—Hooker. 21—Howes. 22—Jaeckle. 23—John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 24—Jones. 25—Jurgenson. 26—Karp. 27—Kearney. 28—Kelley. 29—Klappert. 30—Kobve. 31—Kohring. 32—Lipman. 33—Oswald. 34—Panton. 35—Sanche. 36—Sypher, 37—Voekel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorces.—8791—Thompson vs. Thompson. 8555—Pommeranitz vs. Pommeranitz. 8968—Reisinger vs. Reisinger. 8987—Kieferdorf vs. Kieferdorf. 8906—Balabrega vs. Balabrega. 8578—Sambolino vs. Sambolino. 8809—Kearney vs. Kearney. 8557—Wollinsky vs. Wollinsky. 8558—Nocke vs. Nocke. 8796—Hemming vs. Hemming. 8798—Baker vs. Baker. 2937—Hollenstein vs. Hollenstein. 4005—Marks vs. Marks. 8596—Franke vs. Franke. 8597—Worth vs. Worth. 8939—McGown vs. McGown. 3795—Parkinson vs. Parkinson. 3551—Gordon vs. Gordon. 8900—Deaken vs. Deaken. 4018—Murphy vs. Murphy. 8583—Bougan vs. Bougan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—8169—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. Fitch. 3644—Bartens vs. Benedict. 3749—Doying vs. New York Life Insurance Company. 3529—Rossow vs. Weigert. 1326—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Rosendorf. 3406—Culmer vs. American Grocery Company. 3780—Isen vs. Isen. 3752—Aster vs. Baylor. 3821—Firth vs. Firth. 2756—MacKenzie vs. Donahue. 2627—Imperial Chemical Company vs. Mittelstaedt. 2492—Blumenthal vs. Michaels. 577—Hamilton vs. North American Machine Company. 3327—Merritt vs. Merritt. 2887—Hamilton vs. Thomas. 3129—Hardt vs. Herman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3821.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Branch.)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People.

1—Isaac Zuker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—9195—Midlfes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman. 8239—La Fetra vs. Goodrich. 8695—Haebler vs. Canda. 9576—Linde vs. Armour. 9497—Nugent vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 9524—Lyall vs. Tilden. 9527—Misano vs. The Mayor, &c. 9517—Mulligan vs. Weeks. 8535—Waddell vs. Fels. 3234—Myers vs. The Mayor, &c. 9142—Catalanotto vs. Kelly. 9607—Kelly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9064—Baum vs. Rosenthal. 9495—Boessneck vs. Rozinski.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3476—McCarthy vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 4910—Pape vs. Petruzzi. 1553—Blackwood vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2030—Wynnstruk vs. Weber. 3822—Carleton vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 2405—Cimulaga vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1121—Kutner vs. Fargo. 2274—Wetter vs. Ehrichs. 2846—Hughes vs. McCauley. 3073—Wendler vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 3082—Richter vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad. 3809—Whiting vs. Harriman. 4169—Coughlin vs. The Mayor, &c. 4467—Henebry vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2533—Liberman vs. same. 3576—Solomon vs. same. 3990—Susco vs. Lowenstein. 3846—Betcke vs. Allison. 3847—Same vs. same. 3658—Reynolds vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company. 3465—Smith vs. Ehret. 3148—Markowitz vs. Blatchet.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5992.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McA